

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT CARNOT ASSASSINATED.

ON Sunday evening, about nine o'clock, M. Sadi-Carnot, President of the French Republic, was assassinated in the streets of Lyons, while driving to the theater to witness a gala performance given in honor of his visit to the city. He died shortly after midnight. The assassin is represented by the cablegrams to be an Italian by the name of Cesare Giovanni Santo, about twenty-two years of age, who refuses to divulge his motive for the crime until he is called upon to testify before the proper tribunal. The weapon used was a knife, the assassin breaking through the line of spectators as the carriages were passing, springing upon the step of the landau in which the President was riding, accompanied by M. Rivaud, Prefect of Police, and stabbing the President in the region of the liver. The assassin was seized by the spectators and with difficulty rescued by the police and conveyed to prison. The French Chambers are summoned to meet in Versailles on Wednesday to elect a new President.

The comments of the American papers, so far as they come to hand before we go to press, are unreserved in praise of the late President.

Was Carnot Killed to Avenge Vaillant?—“President Carnot is dead, assassinated last evening at Lyons. An Anarchist stabbed him, but, we hasten to say it, the Anarchist was not a Frenchman. He was a foreigner—an Italian. Of all the news which the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* has placed before the eyes of its numerous readers during the sixty-seven years of its existence, this is assuredly the most unexpected. It is also the most frightful—the most horrible.

“It would need the eloquence of a Bossuet to express the poignant emotion which will thrill every good Frenchman—and we can say every honorable man of whatever nation—when he learns that the President of the French Republic has died as Henry IV. died—under the blade of a Ravaillac! Who could have foreseen such a horror, so frightful an outrage! Who would have believed that the head of the great French nation, chosen by its people, the representative of a democratic Government, founded on the free consent of the governed, would end his days as an Asiatic despot ends his, or as a sovereign of that

Russia of which it has been said that it is ‘ruled by an absolute Government tempered by assassination’!”

“Alas! The example of the United States is before us to teach us that the President of a Republic can die as a Russian Czar dies. Lincoln and Garfield were killed just as was Carnot. The votes of the people had sanctified them as the heads of the nation; Wilkes Booth’s revolver in 1865, Guiteau’s revolver in 1881, proved that the sanctification of the national choice did not protect Presidents of the United States any more than the sacred oil of Rheims protected the Kings of France of old. . . .

“From the dispatches before us the author of the outrage is a man twenty years old, which is to say, the same age as the Anarchist Emile Henry, the author of the outrage at the Café Terminus. Must it be admitted that he killed the President of the Republic because he refused within a month to pardon Vailant? We have no information on that subject, but whatever motive drove Santo to commit this deed it is plain that the cause of Anarchy has suffered by it.”—*Courrier des Etats-Unis, New York*.

A Man of Spotless Character.—“President Carnot has seemed to be almost a necessary man in an anomalous transition period of French history. Without extraordinary gifts as an orator or a political leader, he had qualities of mind, probity of character, and consummate tact and flexibility in adapting himself to conditions as he found them, that rendered him almost indispensable to the maintenance of existing institutions. When the enemies of the Republic, taking advantage of the foul and demoralizing Panama scandal, conspired to destroy the new political order, they failed because they could not implicate him in their disclosures of Ministerial and legislative corruption. Other great reputations might be wrecked, unstable Ministries might be overthrown; but so long as the President commanded the confidence and respect of the nation, the Republic was safe. His continuance in power, without a breath of suspicion to sully either his exalted office or his honorable fame, was a triumph of virtue amid the havoc and ruin of tainted reputations. Never, perhaps, in history have the political institutions of an enlightened nation been more directly dependent upon the blameless life and purity of character of one man. Marvelous and incomprehensible are the vicissitudes of human destiny! The removal of a President, which unscrupulous conspirators, sordid adventurers, and powerful factions could not accomplish by secret intrigue, has been suddenly wrought by the unreasoning, fanatical crime of an obscure Italian assassin.”—*The Tribune, New York*.

An Event of no Political Significance.—“Fortunately the very violence of this disaster, the unreasoning and causeless passion of its author, the simple dignity and elevated character of its victim, must be held, in some degree, to deprive it of what would otherwise be its terror. It is too unconnected with any of the great facts of the life of France, it is too isolated and accidental in its nature, to permit us to feel that it was in any way inevitable, that it was the result of permanent forces, or likely to be followed by similar catastrophes. It is, in a sense, as if M. Carnot had been stricken by lightning. It is utterly remote from such an event as the murder of the Czar of Russia, or such as would have been the success of any of the several attempts on the life of either of the Napoleons.”—*The Times, New York*.

Equal to All Situations.—“Known only for honest administrative work, for a sober life, unblemished honor and distinguished republican ancestry, M. Carnot entered the Presidency in December, 1887, after an election in which the rival claims of more conspicuous candidates, M. Ferry and M. Freycinet, had ended in mutual defeat. He was, in the French phrase of the day, ‘habile.’ He was handy. He had proved equal to all situations. He had surprised men in none. The administrative duties of an engineer he had discharged with energy and honesty, but without distinction. A child of the Third Republic, he had

modestly risen from grade to grade, and after sixteen years of continuous public service he was at fifty a Minister who proved useful in every Cabinet to which he belonged, while in none had his ambitions or his achievements aroused the apprehensions of his chief or the envy of his colleagues.

"Of large fortune but of austere life, with dignity, but without pretense, slender, of middle age, with firm lips, a black, close beard, an air of reserve and a man of habitual silence, M. Carnot was elected because he was 'safe.' He had none of the fire of his grandfather, the great War Minister of the First Republic. He had none of the dreamy enthusiasm and Oriental vagaries of his father, M. Sadi-Carnot. An engineer, a man of business, faithful, efficient, energetic, commonplace in record, and without sign of commanding ability, President Carnot was universally underestimated, though silent men of his faithful type do half the world's weightier work."

"Once President, it early became clear that the instincts of democracy and the political prescience of an election had given France the ruler the occasion demanded and the times needed."

—*The Press, New York.*

The Panama Scandal the Only Blot.—"In spite of the warlike traditions that belonged to his family and his name, M. Carnot showed himself as President to be a firm and consistent friend of peace. He bore himself in his great post with moderation and dignity. His suppression of the Panama scandals and his gentleness to the persons involved in them were the only blots upon his Administration, and these will be forgotten in his death at the hand of an assassin. It was announced, but not entirely believed, a few weeks ago that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

"For the moment French hostility to the Italians is inflamed by the murder; but the Anarchists have no nation save themselves, and a stronger concert among all Governments to put down these enemies of all government would seem to be a fitter sequel of M. Carnot's death than the pursuit of international revenges."—*The Sun, New York.*

No Danger to the Republic.—"Probably we cannot express in a few words better the place M. Carnot filled in the French Republic than by quoting the opinion uttered not long ago by M. Zola, who said:—'He is a model man and exactly fitted for the place he occupies. He treats seriously the social duties of the Presidency, and sees the importance of seeming trifles. He goes to every fête, to every inaugural ceremony, and is by nature correct. He gets in nobody's way and excites no jealousy, and, though a little solemn, is affable. Of all the mud that has been thrown, none has been flung at him. His neat frock coats are just as clean, metaphorically speaking, as his hands. As for Mme. Carnot, she is simply perfect in her sphere.'—*The Herald, New York.*

No Intelligible Motive for the Crime.—"It would be difficult to conceive of a more cruel, cowardly and wanton crime than the assassination of M. Carnot. Of all European rulers, he should have been the last to fall a victim to a murderous impulse. Not even to the Anarchist's diseased mind could he represent arbitrary power or personal tyranny. By nature a conservative and by temperament a man of peace, he exercised the very limited powers conferred upon him by the Constitution in a scrupulously constitutional manner. He was not a tyrant nor did he desire to be one, and his taking off cannot interfere appreciably with the orderly operations of the Government. The crime of Santo seems to be without an intelligent motive, as it will be without result."—*The World, New York.*

WILL THE REPUBLICANS REPUDIATE M'KINLEYISM ?

THE programme announced by Col. A. L. Conger, of Ohio, is: "McKinleyism to be repudiated, and the Republican Party to turn its face toward Tariff-reform." Colonel Conger is a Republican and used to be a member of the Republican National Committee; but those who don't like his recent utterances declare he is a "back-number," and Congressman Grosvenor unkindly asserts that he represents nobody but himself. However that may be, he has set the newspapers to talking on a new and inter-

esting line, and we follow after to gather up their sapient sayings.

What Colonel Conger—who, by the way, we understand to be a close friend of ex-Speaker Reed—said is:

"There are scores of wrongs and inconsistencies in the McKinley Tariff, and an attempt to commit the party to it in 1896 will lead to sure defeat. The Republicans have suffered two crushing defeats in consequence of the advocacy of McKinleyism, and the experience of the past should be a guide for the future."

It is interesting to observe that the strongest commendation of the Colonel's advice to his own party comes from Democratic and Independent papers, though he is not without Republican commendation.

Democratic and Independent Comment.

"There is scarcely any doubt that Mr. Conger voices the sentiment of the most intelligent element of the Republican Party in repudiating the doctrine of extreme protection preached by McKinley. That doctrine has no supporters outside of the radical and unthinking section of the Republican Party. It is a doctrine that no longer has the power to deceive any one but a lunkhead. It is certain that if the Republican Party continues to advocate it, it will be beaten. It is a losing doctrine. It runs counter to the moral sense as well as the material interests of the nation. Boiled down, Mr. Conger's interview is a confession that the Republican Party is fundamentally wrong on the Tariff question, and that the Democratic position is everlasting right."—*The Journal (Dem.), Lansing.*

"It is gratifying to note the dawn of reason upon the Republican leaders on the Tariff issue. The McKinley Tariff was the most oppressive of all tariffs ever enacted in time of peace, and it taxes the necessities of life and of industry beyond precedent. It defeated the party by a round million in 1890, and there was a majority of a million and a half against it in 1892. Reed is a live man and understands that no hopeful battle can be fought by the Republicans on the McKinley Tariff lines, and he has chosen a prominent man in McKinley's own State to sound the death-knell of McKinleyism."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.), Philadelphia.*

"Governor McKinley and those of his party who are pressing him forward for high honors two years hence may still be blind, but the scales have fallen from the eyes of other men having an equal right to the title of leaders. Colonel Conger's protest against further retention of McKinleyism as a cardinal doctrine of the party will be repeated, indorsed, echoed, and approved by the wisest men of his party throughout the country. For Democrats this Republican revolt against McKinleyism has a startling significance. It means that they are actually in danger of losing the only position from which they can hope to make a successful fight in future Congressional and Presidential elections, and that their opponents threaten, by boldly appropriating it to their own use, to rob them of the only issue on which the Democratic Party can appeal to the voters of the United States with any prospect of majorities and triumphs. With the issue of Tariff-reform and lower duties taken from them, on what issues could the Democrats go before the country?"—*The Times (Dem.), New York.*

"The West will never accept the dogma of high Protection."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

"To hold up ex-Speaker Reed as a moderate Protectionist in comparison with Governor McKinley is to propagate a mild political fraud, of which Colonel Conger would not be guilty if he should thoughtfully review the records of the two men. Though a high-Tariff champion, there is nothing in Governor McKinley's record comparable with the cold-blooded Protectionist fanaticism that proposes an insane warfare, not merely upon the commerce, but upon the monetary standard of the nations with whom the people of this country are most intimately associated in friendship and in interest. As a frank and manly Republican, Colonel



PHASES OF THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF MOON.

Conger does well to abandon the high-Tariff ground of Governor McKinley, but he commits a strange error in mounting the absurd Protective bimetallic platform of ex-Speaker Reed."—*The Record* (Ind.), Philadelphia.

"Recent Republican State Conventions have shown that these Ohio opponents of McKinleyism correctly interpret the drift of sentiment on the Tariff issue in the party. The recent gathering of Kansas Republicans was exceptionally large and enthusiastic. A better occasion for testing the feeling of the masses toward the Tariff issue could not be imagined. Yet the platform had no more to say on the subject than that 'we adhere to the Republican policy of Protection.' Not a word was said in favor of the existing Tariff Law, nor was any attempt even made to indorse the principle of McKinleyism."—*The Evening Post* (Ind.), New York.

Republican Comment.

"The political strength of Governor McKinley in 1896 will not depend upon the favor of any particular political element, but upon the condition of business in the United States."—*The Herald* (Rep.), Rochester.

"The McKinley Bill caused the Republican defeat in 1892. Nine-tenths of the Republican Party of to-day concede the fatal errors of the McKinley Tariff. It would be a death-blow to the party if it should attempt to make the contest in 1896 hinge on that issue."—*The Beacon* (Rep.), Akron, O.

"1. If the policy of Colonel Conger is adopted, that the Republican line of movement should be laid out to meet the Democratic policy as declared in the tedious delirium of the Senate, about half way, there would not appear to be much fighting ground left, and such a proclamation is not calculated to excite a wide-sweeping and conquering enthusiasm.

"2. We could not recommend to the Republicans to revive the Force Bill and put it to the front as the leading issue of the campaign of 1896.

"In a word, the Republicans should know and act upon the knowledge that they are strongest and the Democrats weakest on the industrial questions."—*The Standard-Union* (Rep.), Brooklyn.

"The country has recovered from the insane folly of 1890 and 1892. It has learned by dire experience the hollowness of the denunciations and the falsity of the claims by which it was deluded in those years. It has contrasted the high-water mark of prosperity that followed the enactment of the Tariff of 1890 with the dire disaster resulting from the menace of its overthrow, and the more closely the Republican candidate of 1896 is identified in responsibility with the McKinley Tariff, the more sweeping and overwhelming will be his victory."—*The Times* (Rep.), Brooklyn.

THE SUGAR-SCANDAL—RESULTS UP TO DATE.

ALL the papers are talking Sugar Trust, though few have anything to say except to repeat sentiments that have already been quoted in our columns. We select two of the most significant, one from *The Sun*, New York, which, while Democratic, is for Protection and against the Administration, and the other from *The Whig*, of Richmond, also Democratic:

The Administration Discredited.—"The Administration proposed it. The Secretary of the Treasury framed it. He asked a little more for the Trust than the Trust finally obtained. Then Mr. Carlisle announced the new sugar-schedule to the country as one of the concessions necessary to be made in order to pass any sort of a Tariff Bill.

"A majority of Senators voted for it. Some of them denounced it, and yet voted for it. Some voted, and kept their mouths shut tight. Some of them were gambling in sugar. Some of them have admitted that they were gambling in sugar. Some have denied under oath that they were gambling in sugar. But not one of them has testified, or will testify, that the adoption of the Trust's sugar-schedule was desired by him, much less required by him, as a concession necessary to be made in order to obtain his vote for the Tariff Bill.

"The pretended investigation of this gigantic scandal has been conducted under the management of George Gray, of Delaware,

generally recognized as the Administration's spokesman in the Senate; and it has been conducted, from beginning to end, with the apparent intention of concealing rather than discovering the truth."—*The Sun*, New York.

Giving More than the Trust Asked.—"The first thing in it [the evidence before the Committee] that arrests attention is the fact that when the duties on sugar were to be adjusted, the Senators who appeared before the Committee having it in charge were naturally the Senators from Louisiana. But they were accompanied by Senators Gorman, Brice, Hill, and Smith. The Louisiana Senators, of course, and properly, were there to represent the Louisiana planters. Who were the others there to represent? Echo, looking around for something to say, can find nothing whatever to answer back, but 'Sugar Trust.' The next thing which fastens attention is the fact that as soon as they got before the Committee they began to wrangle over the duty that should be imposed, the Louisiana Senators demanding the specific duty, which the planters want, and the Senators representing the Sugar Trust insisting on the ad valorem duty, which the Trust wants.

"The next thing that attracts attention, and it should rivet it, is this: At the beginning of the thing Havemeyer, President of the Trust, had filed a written statement with the Finance Committee informing it that the Trust would be satisfied with a duty of 33½ per cent. ad valorem, and a specific duty of one-quarter of a cent a pound. But events had moved since Havemeyer filed that paper. The dark passageway had, no doubt, been many times trodden by him. Gorman steps up, backed by Hill, Brice, and Smith, and tells the Committee that they, the 'conservative' Senators of the body, cannot be satisfied with less than 45 per cent. ad valorem, and one-quarter of a cent a pound on refined sugar. The duty finally decided on by the Committee was 40 per cent. ad valorem, and one-eighth of a cent specific, or 5 per cent. ad valorem less, and one-half less specific than what Gorman demanded, though the Trust itself had been entirely satisfied to take 11½ per cent. less than what Gorman demanded for it."—*The Whig*, Richmond, Va.

A TEMPORARY FAILURE OF AMERICAN IDEAS."

THAT is the sad comment made by one of the leading journals of the day, in regard to the numerous Governmental scandals now under investigation, and the disclosures of misconduct and public corruption made. Is not all this calculated to produce a feeling of helplessness and despondency? This is the question *The Tribune*, New York, asks, and it proceeds to answer:

"No reader can rise from these daily disclosures without heaviness of heart. Whatever may be his partisan bias, he must have a sense of humiliation when he reflects upon these evidences of a temporary failure of American ideas and a corresponding discrediting of republican institutions and democratic government.

"Here are the Senators standing up one by one and making oath that they have not been speculating in Sugar-stocks, and that they have not been improperly influenced by a Trust which has been shamelessly and successfully lobbying in Washington; and this mock ceremonial marks the close of a sham investigation, conducted secretly and without heart for the express purpose of not probing the scandal.

"Here is the Cummings Committee checking off the secret records of informers and establishing a *prima-facie* case of systematic and monstrous fraud in naval contracts.

"Here is the Lexow Committee heaping up day after day a mountain of evidence showing that the municipal administration of this town has been debauched and demoralized, that the Police Department has been honeycombed with corruption and fraud, and that Tammany Hall has been levying tribute and blackmail upon the criminal classes and the haunts of vice.

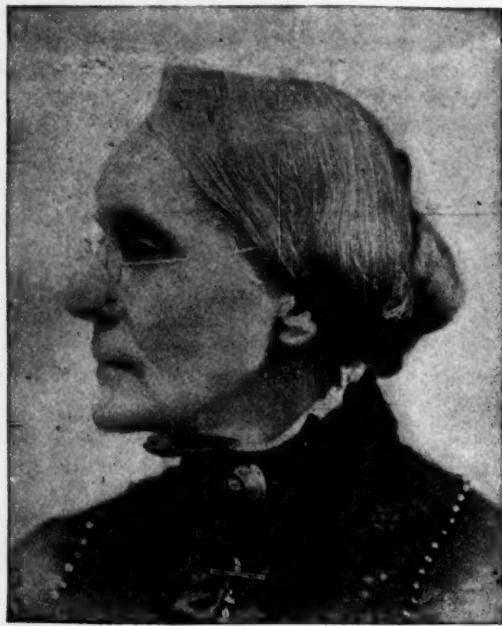
"What is there in all these recitals to convince impartial readers that American civilization has not gone wrong and proved to be very much of a failure?

"We know of no redeeming features except the candor and honesty of the Press and the increasing signs of public indigna-

tion and revolt against corruption, dishonor, and immorality in politics. The journalism of the day is inspired by the public conscience, which is thoroughly aroused and keenly alive to the necessity of purifying the sources of political power."

A PHRENOLOGIST'S STUDY OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

THE cause of Woman-Suffrage, which is a topic of very lively interest in several States just now, has, for many years, been closely identified, in the United States, with the name of Susan B. Anthony. Here is a study of her character, a "phren-



SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

ograph," made by Edgar C. Beall, M.D., which appears in *The Phrenological Journal* for June:

"Susan B. Anthony has not only a striking and impressive physique; she is both strong and fine. Her temperament would have been called by the old writers the bilious-nervous, now usually termed the motive-mental. Her hair is dark, but soft and fine; her eyes are blue, and her skin is almost as firm and smooth as ivory. The convolutions of the brain must be remarkable for multiplicity and depth. There is that peculiar tension of the scalp, and that subtle, magnetic emanation, by which the experienced examiner recognizes a high order of cerebral power and activity. The size of the head, however, if taken alone, would convey a very imperfect notion of its value. The glabelloccipital circumference is only twenty-one and one-quarter inches, so that the coronal developments and relative proportions of the whole head must be especially studied.

"This is a brain in which there is no waste—no superfluous expenditure. This is a woman with a purpose from which she never swerves. Music, 'with its voluptuous swell,' cannot allure her from her toil. And the arrows of Cupid, which pierce the armor of Earth's mightiest warriors, fall harmlessly at her feet.

"The signs of connubial sentiment are wanting in the lower back head, in the eye, and in the center of the upper lip. Her mouth is set and firm. Its lines are as free of warp and flexion as the strong, courageous words she has uttered so many years.

"She is profoundly patriotic, but her attachment to particular geographical spots within the limits of her native land is not so marked. Her social feelings and affections in general are latent, rather than active, or exercised more in the abstract than in the concrete. This is true even of the maternal instinct, which exhibits a very considerable development under the 'Grecian knot' at the back of her head. She will feel a mother's love and solicitude for the whole race, but will not directly share the joys and sorrows of little children. She will wish them all happiness, and will throw both fruits and flowers in their way, but without wait-

ing to see them eat the one or wear the other. This is due in part to her temperament, which produces a degree of seriousness and dignity somewhat incompatible with the plasticity and playfulness of the infantile character. This phase of negativity or inactivity of maternal love is also indicated by the absence of that graceful little curve or scallop near the outer corner of the upper lip, which is characteristic of the typical feminine mouth."

A very emphatic criticism of Miss Anthony, by another prominent woman-suffragist, Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, appears in *The Voice* (Prohibition), of recent date. The occasion that seems to call out the criticism is the instructions which Miss Anthony is said to have issued in the New York campaign, that those getting up the county conventions "should allow as little prominence to the churches and White Ribboners as possible, and all avowed Prohibitionists should be tabooed." Mrs. Gougar, who is both a White Ribboner and a Prohibitionist, says:

"I have watched with intense interest the work done by Susan B. Anthony and her co-laborers in the series of suffrage-conventions recently held throughout every county in the State of New York. I have regretted, more than words can tell, the lack of moral enthusiasm and the general lameness of these conventions; but have not been surprised that such has been the case. All honor to Susan B. Anthony as an agitator; but more than this is needed in these later days of reforms. All these years, Miss Anthony has 'agitated,' but she has been a woful failure as an organizer, as the paucity of members in the National American Woman-Suffrage Association makes ample proof. She has always been more successful in driving people out of the organization than in bringing all together for common effort. . . .

"Susan B. Anthony has never won a victory for Woman-Suffrage. At her instance, not a single law has ever been adopted, and every amendment proposed to every State Constitution in which she has assumed the leadership has been overwhelmingly defeated. Until she retires upon the well-earned honor of standing steadfastly for a principle, and gives the reins of management in these piping days of reform to younger women, those most active in the reforms which people believe depend upon woman's ballot for accomplishment, every Woman-Suffrage measure espoused by her, upon the demand that reformers and church-people be ignored as far as possible, will meet with crushing defeat.

"She has tabooed the only worthy soldiers, those who never falter in the hour of desperate struggle."

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE LEADERS CALL DOWN A STORM OF CRITICISM.

TALKING about hot weather!

The action of Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Anna Shaw, leaders of the Woman-Suffrage women, in promising the Kansas Populists to support their party if their State Convention declared for the woman's ballot, has called forth denunciations that sizzle. The Convention, after a stormy time, adopted a Woman-Suffrage plank by a vote of 349 to 268, and Mrs. Shaw and Miss Anthony pinned Populist badges on and led in singing the Doxology. Such is the report that the Press dispatches give us, and the correspondents of *The Sun* and *The Evening Post* declare that these ladies by making such a bargain have become "political corruptionists." No less severe are the comments of a number of editors, and even *The Woman's Journal*, the leading organ of the Woman-Suffrage movement, seems to condemn as inexpedient the course pursued by these leaders:

"If Woman-Suffrage were the sole question at issue, the natural and proper thing would be to go with the Populists and fight it out on party lines. And if political parties were mere representatives of abstract principles, and not bodies of living men with personal loves and hatreds, sympathies and antipathies, the line could be fairly drawn. But such is not the case. Women, as well as men, are affiliated with the respective parties by convictions on other questions of public importance. Woman-Suffrage is not the sole question and cannot be made such. Thousands of Democrats and tens of thousands of Republicans are in

sympathy with Woman-Suffrage. It would be folly to alienate them. It would be like saying, 'Henceforth you must abandon all other principles and interests, or cease to be a suffragist.'

"While the Populists deserve and should receive the commendation due to courage and consistency, and have the enthusiastic support of all women who believe in the Populist programme, the State Woman-Suffrage Association should remain non-partisan, and each individual woman should feel free to ally herself with whatever party she approves."

Kate Field's Washington.—"If these two good women had gone to that Convention as Populists to win over their political party to the cause of equal suffrage, there could be no adverse criticism. On the contrary, their course would be natural and proper; but such was not the case. They swallowed free coinage of silver, non-interest-paying bonds, etc., for the sake of getting what should have been obtained without any bargain whatever. They entered that Convention as leaders of a non-political cause, and came out of it committed to a third party, in which a majority of Americans have no faith."

Omaha Bee (Rep.).—"The whole deal has been nothing more than a political bargain, in which each side hopes to get the better of the other without sacrificing more than is absolutely necessary. Of course Woman-Suffrage has no greater interest for the members of the Populist Party than those of the other parties, because their principal proposals do not appeal stronger to women than to men. The Populist National Convention at its session in Omaha two years ago refused point-blank to incorporate a Woman-Suffrage plank into its platform, and the best its delegates could do for the equal-suffragist faction was to express their sympathy for all propositions for reform, while declaring them all secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution. 'Equal rights and equal privileges for all the men and women of this country' was held up as something to come as a matter of course in the dim and distant future, after the principles of the Populist Party shall have been incorporated into the Government."

The Boston Journal (Rep.).—"It is clear that women-voters, if they are accurately represented by their leaders, either have no convictions on questions of general politics, or, if they have such convictions, they are ready to abandon them if there is a point to be gained by so doing. This is the policy which has been distinctly and persistently advocated by the leading organ of the Suffrage movement in this country. The women are told to promise their votes to the Democrats in Democratic States and to the Republicans in Republican States as the price of concessions made to them. Perhaps it would seem extreme to describe such bartering of votes as immoral, but at least it throws some light on the character of the reformatory influences which would become operative in our politics with the entrance of women."

WILL MORE BONDS BE ISSUED?

THE Treasury gold-reserve is now below the lowest point reached before the last \$50,000,000 bond issue. On June 22 it stood at about \$64,000,000.

The New York Herald (Ind.) has been persistently advocating the issue of popular bonds,—a three per cent. popular loan. It is remarkable that *The New York Tribune* (Rep.) has come out in support of this scheme, and urges the passage of the House Bill for a popular loan.

At a meeting of New York bankers, it was decided that, in view of the serious consequences that might result from a further decline in the reserve, it was the part of prudence on the part of the banks to furnish their own gold for export instead of withdrawing it from the Treasury.

The New York Evening Post (Ind.) points out what a "rational" business man would do under such circumstances as the Treasury is now confronted with. "If he were in good credit," says *The Post*, "he would make his note for sixty or ninety days and get it discounted." If ours were a rational government, the Secretary of the Treasury, "would be empowered to make temporary loans by means of exchequer bills, as other governments do, and as our own municipal governments do." *The Evening Post* continues:

"Exchequer bills are called revenue bonds in this country;

they are interest-bearing obligations issued in anticipation of revenue. The British Treasury frequently has recourse to them when heavy expenditures happen to come in a time of light receipts. Every government ought to be clothed with such powers. Our government had such powers during the war, and subsequently, until the public debt was funded in long bonds. After this was accomplished, we entered upon an era of surplusage. There being no deficit, there was no need of exchequer bills. If there had been such a need at any time before the silver madness broke out, a law of that kind would have been passed; nobody would have opposed it. The reason it is not passed now, in accordance with the Secretary's recommendation, is that the silverites want to have the seigniorage coined or some other moonshine money created. Accordingly, they stand in the way of any rational solution of the present difficulty."

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Minister to Germany under President Harrison, and later judge of the New Jersey Court of Appeals, died last week at his home in Englewood, after an illness that began in March.

Mr. Phelps was born in New York in 1839. He was graduated at Yale in 1860, and married a daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield, founder of the Sheffield Scientific School. He practiced law for some years, but in 1869 he abandoned the law and devoted himself to his financial interests. He declined a judgeship which was then offered him. In 1872 he was elected to Congress from a New Jersey district. He was one of the members of the House Committee sent to investigate the outbreak of the White League against the Legislature of Louisiana. While in the House, Mr. Phelps became an intimate friend of James G. Blaine, who was then Speaker, and in the National Conventions of 1876, 1880, and 1884, Mr. Phelps was an ardent supporter of Mr. Blaine's candidacy for the Presidency.

President Garfield made Mr. Phelps Minister to Austria; this office he resigned soon after President Garfield's death. He was again elected to Congress, and served six years. In 1889, he was appointed one of the three commissioners to represent this country at the Berlin Conference on the Samoan question. When Mr. Phelps appeared at the White House with the Samoan Treaty, President Harrison handed him a notice of his appointment as Minister to Germany. In Berlin he became a friend of Bismarck and Caprivi. His delicate health compelled him to return home. In 1893 Governor Werts appointed him to the judgeship, as above noted.

The London correspondent of *The New York Times*, Mr. Frederic Harold, says of Mr. Phelps:

"America had no representative abroad in my time whose charming personality counted for more or made a wider impression than his. His house at Berlin was almost as much the rallying place for cultured Englishmen as Americans, and both met there their own class of Germans as it was not possible to do anywhere else in the Empire. The grief in Berlin at his untimely death will be exceptional, for during his residence there it is no exaggeration to say that he counted twenty friends for every one that any other foreign Minister could reckon."



WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

THE CHURCH PRESS ON THE MINERS' STRIKE.

THE attitude of the churches, as expressed through the church Press, toward strifes between capitalists and wage-earners is one of so much interest that we have thought it worth while to present a collection of comments from such papers relative to the miners' strike.

The Independent (Unden.), New York.—"There needs to be impressed upon strikers over and over again the plain, simple truth that, while they have a right to quit work themselves, and while it is not doubted that they have just grievances, they forfeit all sympathy and consideration when they endeavor to enforce their demands by riotous proceedings.

"They say to the public that their rights, which are the rights of labor, are as sacred as the rights of property; and in this they say well. But how can they expect to have their rights regarded when they set at naught the rights of all others—the right of capitalists to own property, and to be protected in the use of it; the right of other men to labor, and to be allowed to do so in peace; the right of railroad companies, as public carriers, freely to serve their patrons, and to have their property and their trains guarded from molestation? These rights are just as sacred as the rights of the strikers; and while the strikers practically deny them, they cannot expect the sympathy and support of the public. The public must protect itself. It is not the operators of the mines or the mine-owners whom the strikers are arrayed against, so much as against society itself; and society has no choice but to protect itself and put down violence everywhere."

The Christian at Work (Unden.), New York.—"Allowing for all the misconceptions, the ill-advised conduct, the outrages and indefensible brutalities marking the course of the strikers in this struggle, it cannot be denied that there is a measure of right and justice in their cause. That great wrongs exist in the industrial world, wrongs against the workers that need to be righted, is a truth which must be recognized. That the strikers have resorted to criminal methods to right these wrongs does not alter the fact of their existence. For these crimes they should be punished as other criminals are punished. There can be no justification for the fiendish deeds which are being committed in the name of Labor. But back of all the strife and struggle are the conditions which have produced it: to these the minds of all who desire the peace and prosperity of the country must be turned. Shotguns, prisons, courts of law and boards of arbitration will not heal this social disease. We must get at the sources of it, or our industrial fabric will perish."

The Christian Advocate (Meth. Epis.), New York.—"There are but two ways of influencing men to do right in the State: public sentiment and force. If the former fails, and the latter is not applied, anarchy is the result. If the former succeeds, force is not necessary. If there is a permanent need for force, it is the death-knell of a republic. What reasonable man can deny that for the last twenty years violence has increased in the land? The collisions are sharper and more terrible, more widespread, more epidemic. If so much had not been wrong for so long, the present state of things would affright the whole people."

The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Meth. Epis.), New York.—"These resisting strikers who suspend mining, blockade cities so that they shall not receive coal supplies, seize trains, assault trainmen, and march like a blasting terror throughout the mining regions, should be dispersed, and with bullet and bayonet, if need be. Then what of the coal-barons who conspire for large coal prices, who boycott the smaller mine-owners when they dare to undersell the conspirators' combination, and who pocket double profits as owners both of railways that transport and the mines that produce coal?

"Give no quarter to the richer rebels against law who in the end will reap the bloody cash profits of high coal prices, and who acquired their franchises in some part by bribery of legislators. Strikes are but one result of privileged monopoly purchased from legislators."

The Central Christian Advocate (Meth. Epis.), Chicago.—"The coal-baron and his contesting employees alike wrong the public. The baron has power over consumers among the poor, and compels them to pay high prices because of a manipulated market, while the united workmen also oppress consumers among the poor because of the high prices of which strikes are one ex-

planation. Both the baron and the labor-union should be punished for conspiracy. It is the old problem of human greed; though public sympathy, when duly informed of the facts, will presently go to the workingman as the weaker party in the battle."

The Omaha Christian Advocate (Meth. Epis.).—"What is at the bottom of our labor troubles? Why is this widespread unrest among those of us who labor with the hands? Is it not simply that these members of the community have never been duly appreciated? Is not the whole struggle of those we erroneously call 'the laboring class' a struggle for proper appreciation? It may seem that we are ascribing a great effect to a small cause; but is there any stronger feeling in the bosom of man than that which resents condescension and craves honor?"

The Observer (Presb.), New York.—"The miners' strike has become an organized conspiracy against the rights of individuals and the authority of the law, and should be suppressed at once if it exhausts the whole civil and military power of the State."

The Outlook (Unden.), New York, while laying it down as a general principle that there "ought to be no compromise with the mob," and that no question can properly be considered until the right of the majority to govern has been vindicated and the supremacy of the law established, says:

"There is something to be said for the doctrine that coal, oil, and other minerals stored in the earth are not properly subjects of private property, and should be owned, controlled, and managed by the State—at least this proposition is a legitimate one for consideration. . . . We believe that the mines will in the future be brought under a regulation, if not a control, by the State, such as the State is not called upon to exercise over purely private industries."

LESSONS OF THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The Cost of Folly and Greed.—"The coal-strike is estimated to have cost \$20,000,000. This covers only the losses suffered by the mine-owners and the men.

"Its indirect cost in sorrow, suffering, and want to thousands of women and children will never be calculated. Nor can statistics ever tell us what it cost, to others than those directly concerned, by the paralysis it inflicted upon all forms of industry at a time when stagnation was peculiarly disastrous.

"And all this loss and suffering has been the result of stupid folly on the one hand and conscienceless greed on the other. The greed was on the part of the mine-owners in refusing to pay living wages when they could well afford to do so. The folly was on the part of the workingmen's leaders in precipitating a contest at a fatally inopportune time.

"The demands of the men in this case were so just that at any ordinarily propitious time they could have been enforced. The attempt was made instead when industry was languishing under the losses incident to a great panic, and it was foredoomed to failure from the outset."—*The World, New York*.

Effects of Bad Leadership.—"Looking back over the six weeks' soft-coal strike in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, one truth stands out conspicuously—the disastrous effects of bad leadership. Laboring-men are proving the economists to be correct in magnifying the importance of the manager in all large enterprises. A man who can win success for a corporation is worthy of a larger share in the common rewards. It is rare to find among the trades-union leaders that executive ability which takes particular note of general trade conditions as well as of local requirements. The conspicuous lack in the labor combinations from a business point of view is good leadership. Workingmen could better afford to pay some real leader—who need not be a laboring-man—a large salary than go on strike for six weeks and face starvation only to find defeat inevitable at the end."—*The Evening Post, New York*.

Women in Strikes.—"While American-born women are usually found on the side of order, and counsel peace, many of their foreign-born sisters are turned into furies in time of riot. The wretched, poverty-stricken, unenlightened, miserably subjugated condition of these women renders them objects of pity even while they are objects of abhorrence to the civilized mind. The blows

they strike with their rudely improvised slingshots are delivered blindly at the wretched fate that is their portion rather than at any special instrument of its power. They voice in their unreasoning, ungoverned way a protest that is grounded upon ages of poverty and its dire miseries, and upon subjugation to tyrannous customs and brutal masters. The desire under such conditions is to strike somebody, no matter whom, as a matter of retaliation for wrongs that they feel not the less keenly because they are totally unable to understand the causes of which these are the maddening effects. Plodding, groveling, ignorant human creatures, they ordinarily perform the lowly duties of their hard lot after the manner of 'dumb, driven cattle,' but in time of riot they are transformed into fiends, possessed by one desire—that of sharp retaliation."—*The Oregonian, Portland.*

The Militia in Strikes.—"The tendency to use soldiers against strikers grows stronger every year, and the logical effect of such use is to destroy the power of the strike, and the strike, as all admit, is an economic atrocity; but, on the other hand, the frequent use of soldiers in labor troubles is deplorable in a free republic, and while the strike may be an economic atrocity, it is the only forceful weapon wage-earners have, under the present industrial organization, for use against employers who may try to depress their economic condition. If we admit that the strike is doomed to annihilation, as it seems to be, are we prepared to grant to the wage-earners something in its place? If we are optimistic, we must be content with the faith that the forces now working so mysteriously will lead to a higher industrial state where there will be no strikes, and where the militia's chief function will not be that of suppressing them."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

CANADIAN OPINION ON WIMAN'S DOWNFALL.

ERASTUS WIMAN has always retained his citizenship in Canada on the ground that to change it would deprive him of his influence in Canada in behalf of commercial union between the two countries. The Canadians have been almost as keenly

interested as New Yorkers in his recent downfall, resulting in a sentence to Sing Sing prison for a term of five years and a half. There seems to be manifest in the Canadian Press a feeling of pity for the man, but no disposition to excuse his course. We present the more interesting of the comments:

Ottawa Gazette.—"There have been few greater falls in the commercial world than that of Erastus Wiman. A few years ago he had

pushed himself to the front as a publicist, as a framer of political policies, as a millionaire, and as a successful business man who had the power of turning everything he touched into gold. The events of the past week have shown that his greatly advertised schemes were failures, and kept up by the fraudulent use of other people's money; and that he was a failure and fraud himself. The spectacle is a pitiable one."

Montreal Witness.—"Mr. Wiman was guilty of obvious forgery, and his counsel had virtually no defense. They asked the jury to excuse the offenses on the ground that they were common among business men, and that 'many eminent citizens' had been saved from condemnation because it was impossible to secure legal proof of acts which it was morally certain they had committed. In Mr. Wiman's case the legal proof was produced, and it is just as well that business men should understand that at least when action is taken and the evidence is plain, such offenses

must necessarily bring punishment, and that no excuses will suffice to secure the escape of the offender."

Ottawa Free Press.—"Notwithstanding the terrible misfortune which has overtaken Mr. Wiman, it is impossible to forget that in his lifetime he did a great deal of good. It may be asserted that he was 'generous with the money of others,' etc., but had Mr. Wiman merely stuck to the business which he created and developed he would no doubt have not only amassed wealth but retained his good name. It was anxiety to win fame as a great financier and as a philanthropist that caused Mr. Wiman to go into great speculations outside of his regular business, and ultimately brought him to grief."

The Toronto Empire cannot forgive Mr. Wiman his work for Canadian annexation, or at least free trade between the United States and Canada; hence its comment:

"We are not without some sympathy of a certain kind for Mr. Wiman. He is the victim of an irresistible desire to intrude where he should not have come. But as a champion of the commercial union policy he is a spectacle to command even pity, and, in this way, his case may have a sobering effect upon the vanity of his class."

A CONFLICT BETWEEN REPUBLICAN PAPERS AND REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

THE most interesting political development of the last few weeks is the diversity of opinion that seems to exist between Republican editors and Republican politicians. It is not too much to term it a conflict. We have called attention to the hostile treatment by nearly all the leading Republican papers of the views put forth by Senator Lodge and ex-Speaker Reed; but the antagonism we present this week is one between Republican editors and the conventions, the conventions speaking in behalf of silver in a way the editors are disposed very severely to criticize. The following is a *résumé* of the position taken by Republican State Conventions so far this year:

The first Republican State Convention this year was that of Indiana. The silver plank of the platform adopted by the Convention declared in favor of a currency "composed of gold, silver, and paper, readily convertible, at a fixed standard of value, and entirely under National control," and indorsed the proposal of Senator Lodge for the imposition of discriminating duties on countries opposing an international bimetallic agreement.

The Pennsylvania Republicans held their State Convention a few days later, and their silver plank demanded "the expansion of the circulating medium of the country until the same shall amount to \$40 per capita."

Next came the Maine Republican Convention, whose platform demanded "a financial policy not in favor of monometallism, either gold or silver, as the basis of a financial system, but international bimetallism, to be secured by all suitable means and the most strenuous efforts of the National power. Now and in the future all dollars should be of equal value, to the end that a suitable currency, abundant for all wants, shall secure to all the people the full results of their labor."

The Ohio Republican Convention emphasized its friendliness to silver in a plank which reads as follows: "We favor bimetallism. Silver as well as gold is one of the great products of the United States. Its coinage and use as a circulating medium should be steadily maintained and constantly encouraged by the National Government, and we advocate such a policy as will, by discriminating legislation or otherwise, most speedily restore silver to its rightful place as a money-metal."

Finally, the Kansas Republicans, after declaring in favor of bimetallism and the maintenance of the parity of all forms of currency, both coin and paper, go on to say: "The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that the mints be opened to the coinage of silver, and that Congress should enact a law levying a tax on importations



ERASTUS WIMAN.

of foreign silver sufficient to fully protect the products of our own mines."

Many of the Republican papers see in these utterances signs of danger. The following are the most severe criticisms:

Omaha, Neb., Bee.—"The tendency of Republican conventions held this year to depart from the well-established principles of the party regarding the currency, and particularly as to silver, is an unwelcome sign. It indicates a disposition to pander to that political element in the country which is in no small degree responsible for the financial distrust that has caused so much trouble, and it has its motive in political expediency instead of being prompted by an honest and intelligent conviction of what is required. . . .

"It [the Kansas plank] is a proposition to allow the silver producers of the country to get 100 cents for about 56 cents' worth of silver, and under such a policy as this how long would it be possible to maintain the parity of gold and silver as currency or the equality of the purchasing-power of the two metals? With an addition of \$70,000,000 to the currency annually in silver, can there be any doubt that gold would disappear from circulation and go to a premium? It would not help the matter in the least to exclude foreign silver. We should just as surely drift to the silver standard without any importations of silver if we undertook to coin all of our own product. And having driven gold out of circulation, how would the farmers and workingmen, in whose behalf the Kansas Republicans make their declaration, be benefited? They would receive for their products and their labor a currency of depreciated purchasing-power relatively to gold, and the depreciation would be continuous as the volume of silver increased."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.—"Pieces of lunacy like this [the Pennsylvania plank] manage to see daylight because the full committees do not have the time or the inclination to scan the medley of platitudes, vacuities, and absurdities denominated platforms which one or two of their active members always prepare, and the Conventions are neither in the mood nor have the opportunity to do it. A meddlesome crank like the man who perpetrated this particular imbecility, when he gets a place on a resolution committee—and one of the species usually does get such a place in every important convention—has a good opportunity to cast discredit on his fellow-members and to make the convention a laughing-stock for the country. In this way the Indiana Republican Convention two or three weeks ago was led into giving its indorsement to a scheme to place discriminating duties on England's imports with the intention of bulldozing that country into throwing its mints open to silver coinage. The masses of the Republicans of Indiana are opposed to any such stupid meddlesomeness, and four out of every five members of the party in Pennsylvania will condemn this inflation folly."

Cincinnati Times-Star.—"A more transparent effort [than the Ohio plank] to 'play politics' with a vital issue has never been witnessed. All right-thinking Republicans are chagrined at the polyfogging practiced by the State Convention on a question of immense importance."

All the above are leading Republican dailies. We note a different strain in the following dailies, also Republican:

Toledo, O., Blade.—"The advanced utterances in favor of bimetallism in the platforms of the Republican State Conventions of Maine, Kansas, and Ohio show the growth of a safe and healthy public sentiment in favor of the fuller use of silver as a money metal."

San Francisco Chronicle.—"The Republican Party has taken a new departure. It has at length assumed a National attitude of friendship to the great cause of bimetallism—make no mistake, we mean the universal free coinage of the two metals at an established ratio."

The Independent Press, which, almost without exception, is very conservative on the currency question, condemns the Republican planks so far as they express an opinion at all. The following, from *The Evening Post*, New York, is the most severe:

"Whatever danger there may be of this country falling into the silver slough again is now distinctly traceable to the party that piques itself on being the party of sound money. Five Republican State Conventions have lately been held, and they have vied with each other in the absurdity and peril of their financial

planks. . . . The situation is a curious one. With free coinage beaten in the Democratic Party, why should Republicans take it up, and make their platforms in Kansas and Ohio worse than the Democratic in Missouri and Alabama? Characteristically enough, Senator Sherman comes out with a 'hearty indorsement' of the Ohio platform, as 'in line with the views I have always held on this question.' Precisely so—views, interchangeable with votes."

Sectarian Appropriations.—There was a notable hearing on June 20, before the Constitutional Convention, upon the proposed amendment forbidding the granting of public money for the support of sectarian institutions. The opposition came from the Roman Catholics, who were represented by Frederic R. Coudert and George Bliss, and from the Hebrew charitable institutions, represented by Meyer Stern. Mr. Coudert disclaimed any desire to unite Church and State, and said that the Catholic Church pays a heavy tax for her parochial schools. She cared for the poor. Catholics, feeling obliged to send their children to their own schools, were forced to pay for these schools and also their share for the others. Mr. Bliss asserted that the Protestants had begun the system of State aid for their institutions, and it was a number of years before Catholics received a cent. He also presented statistics to show that the State would be obliged to make up a difference of \$6,821,145 if the inmates of Roman Catholic institutions which receive public moneys were thrown on its hands. He also produced a certified statement from Controller Fitch, of New York City, to the effect that, in 1893, Catholic institutions received \$603,814; Protestant \$502,729; Hebrew, \$148,000.

NOTES.

DEFEAT OF THE NORWEGIAN LIQUOR BILL IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The expectation was general that Massachusetts would try the Norwegian system of dealing with the liquor question. A Bill giving permission to certain cities to adopt that system had passed the House by a large majority and been read twice in the Senate. But on the question of a third reading and passage, the Senate defeated the Bill by referring it to the next Legislature. *The Boston Herald* (Ind.) thus comments upon the action of the Senate: "The Norwegian system appears to have fallen betwixt the two stools of prohibition and local option on the present lines. It will have to get more converts from each of these ideas before it obtains a foothold in this Commonwealth; and meanwhile we are getting along very well under the present system, by which every community can keep a reasonably firm hold on the traffic."

THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE POLICE AND CRIME.—The revolting revelations of the corruption in the Police Department of New York have led the people of other large cities to watch their own guardians of the peace more closely. *The Philadelphia Times* has printed articles exposing the crookedness of the police of that city, and an investigation has been ordered. In Pittsburg and Boston there are loud demands made for investigation. In Chicago the Grand Jury, after a thorough investigation, has found a "highly discreditable and corrupt condition of affairs throughout the city." It recommends that a special Grand Jury be summoned for the purpose of investigating and exposing the evil of gambling "and the connection of police and other officials therewith." The report says: "The Grand Jury is prepared to report upon evidence found and presented that it could have presented absolute and clear evidence of violation of the law, with official cognizance, had it had more time at its disposal."

THE NEW YORK POLICE INVESTIGATION.—In addition to the evidence heretofore adduced, that vice and crime pay heavily for immunity or "police protection," testimony taken last week disclosed the fact that reputable business-men are also forced to bribe the police in a variety of ways. All steamships landing cargoes at this port have to pay blackmail at every stage of the business to every official—police, dock, custom-house, and every other that has anything to do with the matter. All store-keepers who display goods on the sidewalks pay regularly for the privilege, and even the push-cart vendor pays \$3 a week.

Among the startling incidents of the week's investigation was the story of a man named Clarke, a former gambler and confidence-man. He swore that Police Justice Patrick Divver sheltered a whole gang of "bunco-steerers" and furnished the capital with which they carried on their business. Divver's barroom was the headquarters of the criminals, and the money was kept in his safe. The witness was certain that Divver divided the profits of the business with the swindlers. Justice Divver has indignantly denied these charges in a newspaper interview, but he has not offered to take the witness-stand and contradict the charges under oath.

WHY THE MINERS' STRIKE HAS FAILED.—The great miners' strike is a failure. That is admitted by the miners themselves. Slowly the strikers are returning to work under the Columbus compromise scale. In a few districts the miners have voted to continue the struggle, but the Miners' National Organization no longer supports the strike. The main cause of the failure of the strike, according to the startling revelations made by the President and Secretary of the United Mine-Workers, was fear of a repetition of Homestead scenes. President McBride said the officers of the Union had been "hurried to a settlement by a knowledge of conspiracies for terrible violence," and that there were letters in his possession from President Adams of the Ohio State organization, favoring bloodshed and affirming that "no lasting or decisive victory was ever won by labor without bloodshed." To avert the threatened outbreak of lawlessness, the acceptance of the compromise scale was necessary.

LETTERS AND ART.

A "LITERARY GILD" IN RUSSIA.

A VERY interesting controversy is in progress in the Russian magazines and newspaper Press. It is, perhaps, not at all surprising that all the conservatives are on one side, and the liberals and radicals on the other and opposite side. The point at issue is the utility and desirability of the formation of a literary gild, modeled on the medieval gild-system. The proposition owes its origin to the plea of a provincial newspaper in favor of a more perfect insurance of literary workers against poverty and old-age pauperism. The Press of St. Petersburg took the matter up, and it finally developed into a scheme for the organization of a literary gild or estate. The reviewer of the Moscow *Russkoye Obozrevie*, L. Tikomiroff—a former revolutionist, by the way—dwells on the power and importance of the literary class, which "informs" Russia of everything that goes on in the wide world, and thus directs or creates public opinion, and asks:

"Is it not to the interest of society, to the interest of the Government itself, that such a class, having such an important social function, should be competent and qualified to discharge it? At the same time, what do society and Government do to insure a proper performance of its tasks by journalism? The public simply pays individual workers according to the measure of enjoyment afforded by them, while Government simply has the power of suppressing certain pernicious tendencies of journalism, without undertaking to encourage or stimulate any useful activity."

Mr. Tikomiroff proposes the formation of a literary gild, having legal recognition, with definite powers and responsibilities. The right of membership should be definitely prescribed. "The first rule should be that the journalist should be free to advocate any opinion he chooses; the gild should recognize all opinions countenanced by law, and only demand of the members conscientiousness, competence, and honest performance of duty." The Government might authorize the corporation to take compulsory measures to protect all journalists, no matter to what party they might belong, who have been faithful and honest in their work. The corporation might be empowered to levy a tax on publishers for the purpose.

The St. Petersburg *Grajdaniin*, the organ of the aristocracy, denies the need of Government interference in the matter, but approves the plan of a legal organization of journalists into a gild. The gild should be given certain powers over its members; it might insist on a certain preparation for the function, might prescribe qualifications, and subject candidates to an examination. The *Viestnik*, Vilna, suggests a congress of Russian journalists to discuss the question and agree upon a programme. The St. Petersburg *Severny Viestnik*, while opposed to the projects referred to, favors a tax upon advertisements, the proceeds to go into a fund for the poor and needy journalists. If the Government is compelled to pay for accidents to factory workers, why not make publishers pay a percentage of their income from advertisements for the object specified? the *Viestnik* asks.

The St. Petersburg *Viestnik Evropy* firmly opposes all of these projects, and for very substantial reasons. It says that it would gladly welcome a congress of journalists if the subject for discussion were, not the position of literary workers, but the position of literature, in Russia. No steps that could be taken for the improvement of the material condition of journalists would result in anything but increase of existing evil. In the first place, it would be necessary, if a literary gild were formed, to define what a journalist is, and that is altogether impossible. For instance, there are many writers who do not depend for an income exclusively on literary labor; would they be excluded from membership? Again, membership would depend on certain prescribed qualifications—a college education, say. But such a formal test would have excluded the best Russian literary workers; nor is

there any necessary connection between the preparation and the work to be performed. There are jurists who write on political economy, doctors who write on literary questions, philologists who discuss capital and labor; but it is evident that their knowledge upon these subjects had not been acquired in college. Under any rigid official system, a doctor would be prohibited from writing about polities, a jurist from criticizing religious or philosophical productions, etc. As for the moral qualification—honesty, conscientiousness—it would mean nothing in practice but the exclusion of certain writers for holding opinions deemed heretical or dangerous. The conservatives would deny that it is possible for an honest Russian writer to entertain liberal views; they would say, as they are now saying, that the liberals are either ignorant or immoral and dishonest. When Katkoff talked about the "swindlers of the pen and the burglars of the Press," he did not mean the sensational writers who devote themselves to money-making regardless of the quality of their work, but the liberals whose ideas he denounced as pernicious and anti-patriotic. Would the disciples of Katkoff admit these "swindlers" and "burglars" into the organization? They would pretend to respect the liberty of opinion, but they would arrogate to themselves the right to say what opinion is compatible with honor and conscientiousness, and what is not. For all these reasons, the *Viestnik Evropy* is decidedly in favor of the *status quo*. Let generous individuals, it says, continue to contribute to the support of needy journalists; this is not a perfect way, but vastly superior to the proposed schemes, which would end in intolerable tyranny and utter degradation of literature.—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE IN SONG.

CAN poetry and exact science be wedded? It is feared by some that the union would mean only a worthless science and an enfeebled verse. Coleridge gave his opinion that science and truth were irreconcilable, and Edgar Allan Poe insisted on the same dictum. But this is fallacy. At least so says Thomas E. Mayne in an article in *The Westminster Review*, London, June, and he fortifies his position by reference to Shakespeare, who, he observes, "had intuitions on matters of science which have but lately been confirmed," and to Shelley, "who was imbued with a spirit of exact science." Of Tennyson he says that he "is more imbued with a spirit of exact science" than any other:

"Never, to our thinking, does he sing so sweetly as in his prefigurations of the truths discovered by science. The Pleiades likened to 'a swarm of golden fireflies, tangled in a silver braid,' is a familiar instance. And this, for which modern science seems alone responsible, is not verse hampered by science, but science lending its inspiration to verse:

"We sleep, and wake, and sleep, but all things move;
The Sun flies forward to his brother sun;
The dark Earth follows, wheeled in her ellipse,
And human things, returning on themselves,
Move onward, leading up the golden year."

"The profoundest discoveries of science might be dealt with and simplified by poetry. It falls strictly within the poet's province to stimulate the scientist in his noble work for the benefit of the race. With his grand words let him encourage the searcher for truth to

"Rift the hills, and roll the waters, flash the lightnings, weigh the Sun."

"Science is that wisdom which is justified in all its works. Slowly it tends to gather all that is best to itself. It borrows the soul from religion, the mind from philosophy, the long-suffering from charity. And that it may captivate the world and win it for itself, it must also have the sweet voice of poetry.

"The popular conception of science as a mere materialistic study of phenomena is gradually disappearing before men of the stamp of Professor Huxley. It begins to dawn upon the public mind that Tyndall, Darwin, Pasteur, and others are leading, not toward a chaos of bestial anarchy, but upward to order and good-

will and right-doing. Science has crawled before it walked; but lately it has developed wings and built itself a habitation on the heights. It dares to pass that mysterious gulf which separates matter from mind, and boldly deals with the larger problems of man's spiritual nature. It becomes fitting, therefore, that it should unite with poetry which readily minglest with what is highest in the mental sphere. The great poet yet to come, who is to be in some measure representative of his age, will require to be broadly versed in the broad knowledge of science.

"The most effectual way of popularizing scientific knowledge, and so widening and elevating men's minds, of banishing degrading superstitions, of teaching men to live up to their higher intuitions, of fitting the mind of the masses for the reception of the brightest religious conceptions, is to wed science and verse together, if possible, with genius to consecrate the tie."

"Almost all of Emerson's poetry is of a thoroughly scientific character. Though not admitted into that sacred arcanum where dwell the elect sons of melody, still his verse, like his prose, possesses that electric quality of running through nerves and fibers, and eliciting a thrilling response from the natural magnetism of the mind. He is like a battery always charged, and cannot be touched without a free absorption of the nervous force. His was the pleasant creed that

"The world was built in order,
And the atoms march in tune;
Rhyme the pipe and Time the warden,
Cannot forget the Sun, the Moon.
Orb and atom forth they prance,
When they hear from far the rune;
None so backward in the troop,
When the music and the dance
Reach his place and circumstance,
But knows the Sun-creating sound,
And, though a pyramid, will bound."

"It was his choice to sing

"Of tendency through endless ages,
Of star-dust and star-pilgrimages,
Of rounded worlds, of space and time,
Of the old flood's subsiding slime,
Of chemic matter, force, and form,
Of poles and powers, cold, wet, and warm."

"He, at least, has shown that the subject of science need not introduce a single discordant note in poetry. The principles of gravitation, of attraction and repulsion, are tuneful to him. Geology, hard and dry, becomes musical like the statue of Memnon at sunrise. The orbs were musical in their courses in Shakespeare's imagination; there is no reason that they should not be so to us. Let them be so; let poetry make our exacter knowledge full of sweetness to sense and ear. Let the atoms march in tune, and the pyramids bound with the light-creating music which true genius in poesy produces.

"But a greater than Emerson has united the best of both science and poetry in one indissoluble bond. Goethe is the great reconciler; he has mingled history, philosophy, science, and fable into one integral whole of wondrous beauty. He is the miracle-working alchemist who transmutes the baser earth-metals into a pure golden residue of wisdom. Goethe seems to have searched into every known art and science to find where truth was hidden, and he gave the world the result through the purifying and beautifying medium of poetry."

WHAT IS HISTORY?

IT is related that when Sir Robert Walpole was asked what he would have read to him, he replied: "Not history, for I know that to be false." Napoleon termed history a fable, and Charles Kingsley gave up his chair of Modern History at Oxford, because, he said, he considered history "largely a lie." The famous historian Von Ranke inquired into the details of a catastrophe. "I saw the bridge fall," said one of the witnesses; "a heavy cart had just passed over and weakened it. Two men were on it when it fell, and a soldier on a white horse." "I saw it fall," declared another, "but the cart had passed over it two hours before. The foot-passengers were children, and the rider was a civilian on a black horse." "Now," argued Von Ranke, "if it is impossible to learn the truth about an accident which happened in broad daylight only twenty-four hours ago, how can I

declare any fact to be certain which is shrouded in the darkness of ten centuries?"

In view of such statements and our own experiences we cannot be surprised to learn from time to time that historians "come to blows" on the subject of "What is history?" For years they have quarreled about "subjective and objective methods," but of late they join issue on the main subject of history. The latest battles are those fought between Professor Troels Lund of the Copenhagen University and Professor Schaefer of Tübingen. The *Illustreret Familie Journal*, of Copenhagen, in its latest number reviews the conflict:

"Troels Lund represents the most recent school of historians, who will not write history as it flows along 'the bloody rivers of monarchical and egotistic battles.' He wants to study and to write the history of the people, that of the home. This is Culture-history. The German professor considers 'Kultgeschichte' only a side issue, and claims that the main task of the historian is the political life of the State. He ignores utterly Macaulay's words, that politics is a science whose object is the happiness of the people.

"Troels Lund meets his opponent by declaring 'that the political life of the State is only egotism. The modern States rest upon the right of the stronger, not upon justice.' And he declares that that bloody record which our chroniclers lay before us is not worth studying. It ought to be forgotten as much as the border warfares of African tribes. He further says:

"'Alongside, and in spite of the eternal States-conflicts, runs the development of the individual and the family. That development is a 'light-line' in history, and sheds the only brightness found upon its pages. This history is true culture and civilization. It records man's progressive dominion over nature, his inventions, his moral growth and his spiritual rise.'

"In politics, might is still right. In Culture-history, progress is the main power and motor. In politics, the loss to one State is gain to another. In the history of the people, we see only profit to all. It is a decided progress that which we see from the flint-match to the sulfur-match, from a tallow candle to a petroleum lamp and a gas-light. The building of dykes and canals gives man power over nature. Extended commercial relations develop his moral sense. Larger views of life and man stimulate his spirituality. All this is Culture-history, progress, civilization. Mere politics have never directly started man on such advances nor kept him there.'

Troels Lund is doing a work like what McMaster is doing for the United States.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

YOUNG OXFORD OF TO-DAY.

A Talk with Professor Max Müller.

THREE are some men whom the world knows, or desires to get acquainted with. One of these men is Max Müller, the world-famed scholar. We picture the English University Don as a pompous, self-important personage; or a man buried in abstruse science or the lore of a long-forgotten past. But not so with Max Müller. He is a delightfully simple-mannered man, very cordial, and his appearance does not in the least give one the impression of a man who took his Doctor's degree just fifty years ago. He came to Oxford in 1846, and now is recognized as the greatest scholar the world has in his special department.

In a talk with Raymond Blathwayt, published in *The Quiver*, London, June, he gives some opinions of the condition of young life at Oxford to-day:

"I referred," says Mr. Blathwayt, "to a remark that Mr. Froude had once made to me, in which he had spoken of the young men of his day having been so much more sophisticated than those who go to the university nowadays.

"That is very true," replied my host. "They are far less sophisticated than they used to be. Extravagant shops have come to an end; wines have almost entirely died out. Indeed, many young fellows who come to my house to dine never touch wine at all. There is very little gambling. When I first came here, one frequently saw batches of from twenty to thirty red-coated young fellows riding off to the neighboring meets. Such a sight

is rarely seen nowadays. This is attributable, for one reason, to the agricultural distress which has much impoverished our great landowners, who cannot, therefore, make big allowances to their sons, and to the fact that the smaller schools send up a great many of their boys, who are naturally much poorer than the men of old were. All these things work a slow change, not only in the personnel of our students, but in their very character and habit of life. To many of these young fellows, the getting of a good degree is a matter of life and death. They therefore eschew high living for high thinking. . . .

"And what as to that other feature of young Oxford of to-day?" I asked; "I mean the Girls' Colleges?"

"The Professor smiled.

"I opposed them at first; but they are a great success, and it a real pleasure to me to see the young girls so eager to learn. Young men do as little as they can, young women do as much as they can: too much, indeed. Again, they work more systematically and their knowledge is better arranged. It tends wonderfully to the improvement of the whole of their character. I wish the men could be shamed and spurred on to further effort. Indeed," he added, laughing outright, "a friend of mine and his wife went in for the same examination; she took a first-class, he only a second."

"I am afraid my sympathies, as I listened, were with the poor husband.

"But," went on my host, "I feel much of their work is wasted. As soon as women leave their college they enter a different atmosphere, and nothing tangible comes of all their work, while if they only could but get fellowships, they might do a great work. They have infinite patience, but the difficulty is, where are they to live and to work? If I had a dozen of them, I could give them all work to do: manuscript to copy, records to hunt up. This work they do so well; just like their needlework: mustn't leave a stitch undone. Mrs. Humphry Ward used to collate and copy manuscript at the Bodleian; that was how she learned to work. But many of these really learned young women are wasted. Oh, the pity of it! But then," he continued, "how much waste there is! Look at the brilliant and most promising young men who go from here as curates, barristers, doctors—all wasted. I mean," he explained, "so few of them get the posts they really deserve and are best fitted for. These girls go home to be laughed at by their brothers. Here they would be a power if we could bestow fellowships upon them."

THE FRENCH SALONS OF 1894.

WE find two criticisms on the Paris Salons, one by William Sharp, in *The Art Journal*, London, and the other in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris.

Mr. Sharp regrets that there are two Salons.

He says: "One Salon must be right, and one wrong; but as neither will admit the possibility of its being wrong, the puzzled outsider may decide for himself at haphazard. Never has French art stood more in need of union. Everywhere, the stranger is knocking at the doors. This year, there is an immigration en masse of British, American, Scandinavian, Dutch, Germanic, Slavic, Italian, and Spanish artists in all genres; an invasion which is really a serious matter, for, already, French painting is undergoing something of that decomposing process which has been introduced in French literature by alien and Franco-foreign influences. 'We haven't a contemporary literature,' wrote an eminent Parisian *littérateur* recently; 'what we have is a mass of nondescript books, c'est un mélange.' French Art, at the Salons, if not in so dire a strait, is more than ever *un mélange*. Not only is the foreign element conspicuous in a marked degree, but the influence of certain foreign painters upon their French confrères is unmistakable."

Going into detailed analysis, the writer says:

"The only really fine, austere, simple, and convincing example of what is called religious art at either Salon is a small picture of Christ, by Dagnan Bouvieret, at the Champ de Mars, wherein the Saviour is portrayed with absolutely no extraneous aids to sanctity; but is simply and convincingly what in the beautiful old-world phrase He is called, the 'Brother of Sorrow.'

"Leaving aside for the moment landscape and seascape, the genres which we expect to see most numerously represented

at the Salon are religious pictures, military pictures, sanguinary pictures, and nude pictures. This year expectations will be disappointed. Imagine a Salon—a dual Salon, let us say—without a single notable nude painting, and not very many of secondary, or still inferior quality; with almost as few 'military' as 'religious' canvases; with no horrors, and fewer 'sanguinosties' than nudities at Burlington House in a Horsleyan year; and Edouard Détaille become a civic illustrator, Bridgman changed into a decorative-designer, and Rochegasse converted from his passion for bloody feuds to themes of idyllic symbolism, and a manner directly inspired by Claude Monet. It is as though in the year's literature we were to discover scarce a Baudelaire, hardly one Satanique, a few disheartened décadents; as though Zola were to emulate Jane Austen, or Huysmans to pursue the method of Bulwer-Lytton, or Jean Richepin to change his skin for a Lewis-Morrison felt."

The writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is more severe than the English critic:

He says: "The two Salons are neither better nor worse than their predecessors—possibly, a little better. The artists are the same men who, yesterday, gave us democratic realism, and who, to-morrow, will fall into medieval mysticism. This new form of dilettanteism, tired and restless, will become, in its time, the mode of fools and tradesmen."

The writer denounces in wholesale the modern art-schools represented in the two Salons.

THE LITERARY REACTION IN FRANCE.

NOT in France only, but in many of the European countries, especially among the younger writers and artists, there has been for five years a growing revolt from the naturalism and realism of Zola, Flaubert, de Goncourt, and others. The form which this revolt takes is called *pastiche* or *pasticcio*, which, as used by those representing the new school, refers not to a medley or a hodge-podge (as the word has signified in the past), but to the reproduction of the old in modern technical forms. Among the leaders in this reaction are Mallarmé, Huysmans, Verlaine; and they and their followers are variously termed Neo-Christians, Suggestionists, Symbolists, and Decadents. The most original trait of our century, says Jules Lemaître, is its ability to penetrate into the mystery of the spiritual life of the past, a trait which he calls *la curiosité*. This remark, quoted from Lemaître, furnishes the opening of an article on the new school ("Medieval Poetry and Modern Pastiche") written for *Samtiden* by a Danish critic, H. K. Soltoft-Jensen. "And he is right," continues the critic:

"Never before was there a time like ours of so much eager desire for learning; never before have we seen so much energy developed and so much success in understanding and reproducing the culture of any past age. Other ages have attempted to understand their past, but their expressions have been childish and ludicrous. When medieval painters represented men and women of the classical days, they clothed them in medieval costumes and surrounded them with similar emblems. In medieval literature, an Alexander and Hector appear like French or English Kings. The so-called 'Classical Age' in French literature was no more realistic. We need only to compare a tragedy of Racine or Voltaire with one of Sophocles or Euripides to see that the French poets did not represent true Greeks. But all this is different in our day. Our scientists and scholars have divined the true spirit of antiquity, because they have spared no labor in digging to the foundations of antiquity, and our artists have followed their example."

"It was André Chénier who set the example. Since he wrote his classical poems, many have followed his example. Now the watchword is: Let the past live again and be reproduced in a 'grand art,' in a new art. . . ."

He then says:

"This longing and seeking for the past, this desire to resurrect that which once lived, and which is now so characteristic of many of our age, is closely connected with the general dissatisfaction

of the modern man with his surroundings, his pessimistic views of the present day, his disinclination to trust the modern spirit. Dissatisfaction throws man either back upon the past or makes him live in hope of the future.

"Many modern authors and artists study and imitate the medieval times with special preference. They have received their inspiration from Walter Scott and Victor Hugo, the two greatest romanticists. Both were too inaccurate and too hasty in their generalizations. Hence many of the moderns are not doing the best work, but giving the world superficial productions. And many literary critics have turned against these men and blame them because the last thirty to forty years have furnished such riches of studies in that age. Huysmans is the most impetuous of this modern school. His *La-bas* might be called a classic in that line.

"Modern literature might be said to be 'nervous'; the 'classical' was rationalistic; the medieval was brutal, 'full of fight,' full of love and hatred.

"Balzac's 'pastiche' is wonderful; his *Contes Drôlatiques* are incomparable. In Danish literature, Woldemar's work, 'From the Time of the Witches,' belongs to 'pastiche' literature.

"The 'pastiche' art is not merely imitation; it seeks its inspiration in the past, but it re-expresses its ideas originally and by means of the technique of modern art. A 'pastiche' artist must first thoroughly absorb and digest the past before he can reproduce it in a new form."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICAN ART.

IT will be gratifying, and probably surprising, to most Americans to hear that a distinguished German artist and art-critic, in writing of American art, sees little to criticize and much to admire.

In the last number of *Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst*, Wilhelm Bode contributes an article on American Art and Industry in general, but more particularly on our architecture and art as applied to industry. He speaks of our gigantic strides and considers some of the reasons of our progress, which he attributes, among other things, to the enormous field to be supplied and to the concentration of art-workshops in the hands of a few in the East. He then proceeds as follows:

"American art-industry and architecture are unique in their way; they have a style of their own, though not in the sense of the old schools. Nowhere in America do we find any attempts upon a consistent art plan or form. Everywhere the ideal form must modify itself according to the actual requirements. American furniture and silverware are beautiful because they are 'practical.'

"In all branches of American art-industry a remarkable sense for color shows itself. In their domestic architecture they lay much stress upon harmony and rich color effects. Everything in a house comes under the influence of this trait. Thereby everything gets character. The Americans hate excesses. Their decorations are sober and equally distant from loudness and monotony.

"In Europe we still hold on to old forms of furniture, though in many cases we know them to be superfluous. We still manufacture free-standing closets, chests of drawers, etc. The Americans do not; they place them in their walls and thus gain space.

"In no other country have they understood as well as in America how to construct furniture which gives the body the correct support and invites to rest."

The author gets into ecstasy about our "halls" and our admirably fitted lights. He is amazed at the rich effect produced by variegated marbles in hotel halls and on domestic fireplaces. He delights in American wall-papers, not only on account of their colors but also for sanitary reasons.

"The American spends his day in his office or shop. The evening is the only real time he can enjoy his home. For that reason all interior decorations are calculated for evening effect. They want a quiet light everywhere, and attain it by their marvelous sense of arrangement, be it either by lamps or by electric light."

The writer then gives an exhaustive exposition of the advan-

tages attained for decorative purposes by "glow-light," and speaks strongly against the European style of applying electricity after the manner of gas-light. The subject of light leads him naturally to speak about the American stained-glass industry, and to cite John LaFarge and Louis Tiffany as the leaders in this "entirely new art-industry, to which the present century has no equal."

"Europe for the first time saw American 'glass windows' at the Paris Exhibition in 1889. Long before, in 1878, it had become acquainted with American silver- and gold-smithing."

"The superiority of American jewelry, gold- and silver-ware, like their 'stained glass,' consists mainly in their marvelous treatment of the material and in fine color-effect. Jewelry from Tiffany or Gorham is more modest in form, but finer and richer in color, than the best Parisian work."

OUTWITTING THE ANGEL OF DEATH.

ONE of the brightest departments to be found in any magazine of the world is the editorial department entitled "Without Prejudice," in *The Pall Mall Magazine*. Here is a "legend" (home-made, we presume) from the June number. There isn't any moral in it, so far as we can discern, but there is considerable human nature in it:

"Have you heard the legend of the marriage of the Angel of Death with a mortal woman? He was a weary of the cheerless professional round, and longed for domestic joys to brighten his scanty leisure. It did not strike him to 'domesticate the Recording Angel,' but one day being sent to dispatch a beautiful woman, he fell in love with her instead, and married her. But dire was the punishment of his disobedience. The beautiful woman turned out a shrew, who made Death's life not worth living, and as he had refused to kill her when her hour sounded, she was now immortal. In despair he deserted her and her child, and would never go near her, so that her neighborhood was always healthy, and she unconsciously made the fortune of several unsanitary watering-places. In course of time, Death's son grew up, and with that curious filial perversity which has been especially remarked in the children of clergymen he became a physician. And his fame as a physician spread far and wide, inasmuch as he knew the secret of Death, that uxorious and henpecked Angel having revealed it to his wife in a weak moment. If the angel stood at the foot of the bed he was only terrifying the patient; if, however, he took up his position at the head of the bed, he was in deadly earnest, and hope was vain. Inheriting sufficient of his father's nature to see him when he was invisible to others, the physician was naturally able to prophesy with undeviating accuracy, though the cunning rascal made great play with stethoscopes and syringes and what not, and felt pulses and thumped chests before he gave judgment, and was solicitous in administering drugs when he foresaw the patient was destined to recover. Now, it befell one day that the Princess of Paphlagonia fell grievously sick, and none of the physicians could do ought to relieve her. So the king issued a proclamation that whosoever could cure her could have her to wife. Now, the fame of the beauty of the princess had traveled as far as the renown of the mighty physician, so that desire was kindled in his heart to try for the grand prize. And so Death's son set out and traveled over land and sea, comforting the sick everywhere as he passed by and curing all those that were fated not to die. And at last he arrived in the capital of Paphlagonia, and was received with great joy by the king and all his court, and ushered into the sick chamber. A great warmth gathered at his heart as his eyes fell upon the marvelous fairness of the princess; but the next moment his heart was turned to ice, for lo! he perceived the Angel of Death standing at the head of the bed. After a moment of agony the physician commanded all present to leave the chamber; then for the first time he broke the silence his mother had imposed upon him. 'Father,' he said, 'have you no pity upon me--you who once loved a woman yourself?' Then Death answered, in a hollow voice: 'I must do my duty. I disobeyed once, and my punishment was greater than I could bear.' 'Father,' pleaded the physician again, 'will you not move to the bottom of the bed?' 'Nay, I cannot,' answered Death harshly: 'I was commanded to stay here, and here I must stay.' 'And

thou wilt stay there whatever I say or do?" asked the physician plaintively. "Yea," answered Death stoutly. Then, wrought up to desperation, the physician called the attendants in again and bade them turn the bed round, so that Death was left standing at the foot. But the Angel, seeing himself outwitted, rushed back to the head. The physician thereupon dismissed the attendants and upbraided him with his broken promise, but Death stood firm. At last the physician lost his temper and all his good bedside manner, and cried furiously: "If you're not gone instantly, I'll send for mother!" And the Angel of Death vanished in the twinkling of a bedpost."

LITERARY NOTES.

EDITORS of newspapers throughout England have been appealed to, through a circular signed by 105 members of the House of Commons, asking them to cease to demoralize the people by reporting sensational cases of immorality or brutality, and in other ways appealing to the sensual nature of man.

SOME one says of Paul Bourget, the new Academician: "No one ever unraveled the mysterious complexity of the female heart better than he. No one ever showed such acumen in searching the unconsciousness, the intuitiveness of fair humanity. No one ever showed so much delicate refinement in picturing the little things that make the life of the heroine."

THE large collection of Egyptian papyrus documents, discovered several years ago at El Fayoum, has lately been placed on exhibition at Vienna, by the Archduke Ranier, whose property they are. These papyri are said to cover a period of 2,500 years, and to contain evidence that the Egyptians in the Tenth Century knew the use of type in printing. The documents are written in eleven different languages.

"IT is a pity," says an English writer, "that the Americans are not allowed to buy Stratford-on-Avon and transport it to the States. They would at least treat it with the respect it deserves, which is more than we do. A short time ago, the carved oak doors which were placed at the north end of the church a century before Shakespeare was born were temporarily removed; whereupon a utilitarian churchwarden sold them as lumber. The purchaser intends to build a pig-sty with them."

"I DARE say," wrote Edward Fitzgerald in one of his letters, "I may have told you what Tennyson said of the Sistine Child, which he then knew only by engraving. He first thought the expression of his face (as also the attitude) almost too solemn even for the Christ within. But some time after, when A. T. was married and had a son, he told me that Raffaello was all right; that no man's face was so solemn as a child's full of wonder. He said one morning that he watched his babe 'worshiping the sunbeam on the bedpost and curtain.'"

OF the Paris papers, *Le Petit Journal* has a daily circulation of 700,000 to 800,000 copies, and on Sundays and on special occasions of over 1,000,000. *Le Petit Parisien* has a circulation of 200,000, and *L'Intransigeant*, the journal edited by Rochefort from his London exile, 150,000. Next in popularity come the *Soleil* and the *Autorité*. The issues of *Figaro*, *Le Temps*, *Le Matin*, and the *Journal des Débats* cost more money. However great their success among those who can afford to pay for them, no paper costing more than a sou (one cent) can ever be popular with the masses in Paris.

ARCHIBALD FORBES tells this story at Stanley's expense: Stanley had delivered an unsuccessful lecture. When his manager came to call on him about it, he heard an unearthly noise going on below. "What's that?" asked the manager. "That's my black boy; he always makes that noise when he is cleaning my boots." "All right," said the manager. "You divide to-night's lecture in half, and at the end of the first part have your black boy on to make that noise." The experiment was a triumphant success—such a success that the audience would not hear of his leaving off for Mr. Stanley to resume.

M. DELISLE, the principal librarian at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, warns us that our modern literature is destined to perish. Old-fashioned paper made from rags has stood the test for hundreds of years, as the many fine specimens of Fifteenth Century printing show; to say nothing of still earlier books in manuscript. Nowadays, however, paper is made of more perishable material. In particular, as M. Delisle points out, paper made from wood-pulp soon decays. At first, the pages are covered with yellow spots, and these in turn are replaced by holes. Mr. Delisle makes no reference to the destruction of books by wear and tear in public libraries, although this is something enormous, as may be inferred from the fact that the ordinary life of a popular book is only from four to five years. The remedies are the constant multiplication of editions by publishers, and the conservation of books by libraries.—*The Library, London, May*.

ART NOTES.

MUNKACSY'S famous painting, "Christ on the Cross," has been bought for the mausoleum of Count Andrassy.

THE Egyptian Government proposes to erect a suitable and long-needed building for the Musée de Ghizeh. It offers three prizes for the best designs, amounting to 25,000 francs.

FANS played a part in the social life, the symbolism, the industries, and the arts of Japan which has no parallel in the history or the uses of the fan in Europe or America. They were the instruments of industry used for

winnowing or for blowing the forge; the baton of the general and of the umpire in the great athletic and wrestling contests; the insignia of priests, the indispensable accessory of the temple-dancer, as of the Geisha. They were used to distinguish the rank of emperor and empress, and were carried in various set forms and designs by nobles, physicians, courtiers, court ladies, and by men and women of every degree. They had not originally, as indeed few things if any had, which were in use in Japan, a purely decorative origin or object.—*The Art Journal, London*.

"THEORY AND ANALYSIS OF ORNAMENT," by F. L. Schauermann, is a welcome book. "The study of ornament," says the author, "has made such rapid progress during the last twelve years, that those books which were previously authoritative have become obsolete."

NEITHER the painters nor the sculptors of this year's *Salon des Champs Elysées* have been able to agree on whom to confer the medal of honor. Therefore, it will not be given this year. Of the painters Luminais obtained 113 votes of 312 cast, and of the sculptors Carlier 30 out of 153.

L'ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE has made some interesting finds at Delphos. Many metropes, well preserved, a colossal statue of Apollo in archaic style, and a frieze representing scenes of the Gigantomachean conflict. These parts formed the base of a monument consecrated by Gélon to the memory of the Battle of Himera.

EMPEROR WILHELM has given permission to erect a statue to Bismarck in Berlin. The Prince will be represented on foot, because in Germany only sovereigns are represented on horseback. The statue will stand between the Victory Column and the front of the new Reichstag, near the Thiergarten.

THE Vienna papers report the discovery of two small pictures by Watteau, which had been lost. They were found in the lodgings of an old collector, Georges Grünwald, who died recently. The pictures are well preserved and represent two children playing. They were bought by one of the inspectors of the Austrian Railroad Company.

G. F. WATTS, R.A., who recently gave to the Luxembourg, in Paris, one of his famous pictures, "Love and Life," has presented the picture on the same subject, which he exhibited at Chicago, to the United States Government. The Act of Congress necessary for its acceptance was passed with enthusiasm, and the picture will be placed in the reception-chamber of the White House. It must be understood that these pictures are in no sense replicas or copies, but were both carried on simultaneously with a view to experimenting with somewhat different arrangements. The one sent to this country was first completed; the other was finished in accordance with the wishes of the Conservateur of the Luxembourg.

TO *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, the painter of Gladstone, Mr. J. McLure Hamilton, has been talking about the influence of Monet. "I have always regarded America as the future home of art, as the coming art-center of the world," he said, "and the rapid development of a love and taste for art as well as the means of gratifying the demands for good works of art suggest the fulfilment of my prediction earlier than I had anticipated. Public appreciation is, however, far behind the artist, or else why should our best men go to Europe to stay permanently? Such men as Whistler and Sargent, than whom there are no brighter lights in the artistic world; Ridgway Knight, Charles Sprague Pierce, Alexander Harrison, and scores of other Americans find it necessary to live abroad, though we have the richest country in the world. This, however, shows that we have artists, and good ones; and if the public is slow, it will follow in time. That the tendency of American art is good I am satisfied. Everywhere we see and feel Monet, and his influence cannot be too highly valued. It is true that some men have tried to imitate his work rather than emulate his precepts, and have made a laughing-stock of themselves and brought discredit on the work of sincere men; but it is nevertheless a fact that American art has been greatly benefited by the influence of Monet."

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

THE Woodford prize in Oratory at Cornell University was awarded at the twenty-fourth annual contest to Miss Harriet Clidié Connor, of Burlington, Ia., the first woman to win the prize.

MISS LILLIAN TOMN, a Cornish girl, has taken a first-class in the Law Tripos at Cambridge. She took a first in the Historical Tripos of 1893. Miss Tomn is, therefore, a "double-first," and the only woman who has ever been in Class 1, in the Law Tripos.

THERE are 20,000 schools for negroes in the South. In these, at least two and a quarter million negroes have learned to read and write. Last year these schools were attended by 238,000 negro children, requiring about 20,000 teachers. In the South, there are also 150 schools for the higher education of the negroes, and seven universities, which are managed by negroes.

SIR GEORGE GREY, late Premier of New Zealand and ex-Governor of the Cape Colony, prophesies that a close federation of all English-speaking people will be accomplished in the near future. The difficulties between the United States and Great Britain would soon be overcome, as an alliance would strengthen the Republic on the one side and the Monarchy on the other.

THE selection of Mrs. Julia Josephine Irvine as acting-President of Wellesley College advances another young woman to a very influential and important position, for Mrs. Irvine graduated from Cornell University only nine years ago. She has since studied at Leipzig, she has taught in this city, and four years ago she became Professor of Greek at Wellesley. She is a woman of thorough scholarly equipment, and, it is believed, of unusual executive ability.

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR,

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

THE SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS.

NEW YORK and New Jersey are just now vocal with these very interesting insects. Even the children, for the time being, have become students of entomology, so far as it relates to the nature and habits of these visitors.

A description and life-history of the seventeen-year locust, by C. V. Riley, is published in *The Scientific American*, New York, June 9 and 16. The exceptionally long period of development characteristic of this insect, though doubted for many years by European entomologists, is now, according to Mr. Riley, a well-established fact. He says:

"Few insects are more characteristically American than this. Its term of life is exceptionally long, and quite unique, nothing like it being known among insects in any part of the world. This explains the interest which led to the life-study of the race from generation to generation. Brood XII., which is now with us, has its largest distribution in New York and New Jersey, but reaches down to the National Capital, and the ancestors of these very insects, six generations back, commemorated in their noisy way the founding of Washington in 1792, while, seventeen years before, the preceding generation had made the woods vocal during the battle of Bunker Hill.

"There are some twenty distinct broods pretty well established; but only two classes of broods, the seventeen-year and the thirteen-year broods. There are no specific differences between these broods, and, as far as the insects themselves are concerned, there is nothing to indicate whether they belong to one or the other; but they do not intermingle, and have, in fact, an essentially different geographical range. The seventeen-year or *septendecim* race occupies the northernmost portion of the range of the species, extending farthest south along the Alleghany Mountains. The *tredecim* or thirteen-year race occupies the southern portion of the range of the species. Both races have two distinct forms, differing in size and color, but the two forms intergrade. There are now existing two extensive broods, one of each race.

"The long underground life of both races has been thoroughly established on chronological and historical data covering two centuries.

"Like all other sucking insects, the cicada-larva pierces the roots of plants, and derives nourishment therefrom. I have often seen very young larvæ attached to fine roots, while the places where the roots have been punctured by them are also easily detected. The larva rarely penetrates more than two feet below the surface of the soil, though exceptionally it has been found at much greater depths.

"In burrowing, the larva scratches away the walls of its cell with the claws of the femora and tibia, very much as we would do with our hands. The loosened earth is pressed against the sides and ends of the cell, chiefly by the hind and middle legs.

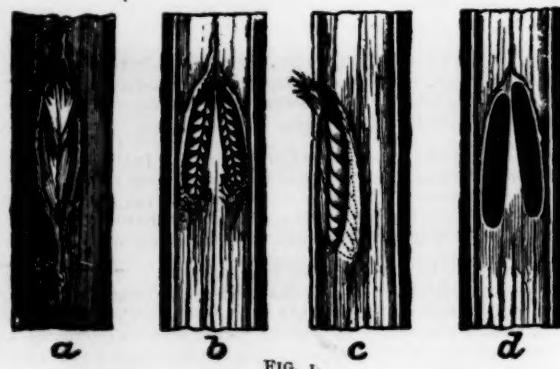


FIG. 1.

When burrowing downward, the soil is first gathered into a little pellet and placed deftly on the front of the head, when the larva turns round with its little load and presses it against the upper portion of its burrow. In years of exit, the pupa is found near the surface of the ground or on it, hiding under stones and logs. There is great uniformity in the issuing of the pupæ, which takes

place, in the latitude of Washington, from the middle to the end of May, but, earlier, farther South, and later in its northernmost range. They issue in the same locality, after their long underground life, almost to a day. Frequently, and especially in low soil subject to overflow, or where the soil is particularly wet or covered with masses of wet leaves, the pupa extends the burrow in the shape of a tube from four to six inches above-ground, this tube looking like a diminutive crawfish-tube. It is most interesting to observe the unanimity with which all those pupæ which rise within a certain radius of a given tree, crawl in a bee-line for the trunk of that tree; and to see these pupæ, in such vast numbers that one cannot step on the ground without crushing several, swarming out of their subterranean holes, scrambling over the ground, all converging to one central point and then clambering up the trunk of the tree, and diverging on to its branches, is an experience not readily forgotten, and affording food for speculation on the nature of instinct. The phenomenon is most satisfactorily witnessed where there is a solitary or isolated tree. The pupæ begin to rise as soon as the Sun is behind the horizon, and the majority of them have risen by about nine o'clock. They prefer to fasten in a horizontal position for the exclusion of the perfect insect or imago, though they transform in all positions. In about an hour after rising, the skin splits down the middle of the thorax and the forming cicada begins to issue. Its colors are first creamy white, with the exception of the red eyes and two strongly contrasting black patches on the prothorax, with certain other minor black marks upon the legs and an orange tinge at the base of the wings. There is a point when the emerging imago hangs by the tip of the abdomen, being held within the cast-off exuvium, in which position it remains for from ten to thirty minutes or more. During this period, the wing-pads separate and the front pair stretch at right angles from the body, when they gradually swell, and, during all this time, the legs are becoming firmer and assuming the ultimate position. Suddenly, the insect bends upward with a good deal of effort, and clinging with its legs to the first object reached, whether leaf, twig, or its own shell, withdraws entirely from the exuvium, and hangs for the first time with its head up. Now the wings perceptibly swell and expand, until they are fully stretched and hang flatly over the back, being transparent, with beautiful white veining. As they dry they assume the roof-position, and during the night the natural colors of the species are gradually assumed.

"The female oviposits preferably in the previous year's growth of oaks, but also in the twigs of a large number of other trees, some fifty having been recorded by myself and others, including our chief fruit-trees; but very few evergreens. The eggs are laid somewhat obliquely in a double row, each row separated from the other by a portion of woody fiber, which is wider at the bottom than at the top. In Fig. 1, a single puncture is shown, enlarged, at *a* and sections of the same at *b*, *c*, and *d*.

"There are six well-marked subterranean stages which can be easily identified by changes in structure. There may be more than six moults, as this is a difficult matter to determine, and in an insect which develops so slowly, exuviation may take place more often than is usual among insects. These well-marked stages are characterized by differences in the antennæ, and particularly in the structure of the front legs. Four of these stages are larval, and the newly-hatched larva, as it comes from the egg and drops gradually to the ground, Fig. 2, has the front tarsi fully developed, since it must crawl over the ground, and has use for the front feet. After the first moult, the femora and tibiae become gradually enlarged to fit the insect for a fossorial existence. The last two stages are called 'pupal,' and the interesting fact may be noted that, in the pupa state, the front tarsi or feet are regained, but continue functionless as long as the insect remains underground, being folded back on the tibiæ, and are only brought into action when the pupa begins to crawl over the ground, or mount some stem or tree for its final transformation."

Mr. Riley leaves us to infer that the future of this distinctively American insect is imperilled. It is going down before the English sparrow, which has no worthier aim in life than to aid man in his battle with locust-hordes.



FIG. 2.

THE NEBULÆ.

THE telescope reveals spots in the heavens, whose pale luster, resembling that of the Milky Way, relieves the general dark ground in which they are set. These nebulae are of all forms, from the quite circular to the utterly irregular and amorphous, and of all sizes, from a few seconds to many degrees. Some of these nebulae show stars, large and small, peering through them; in others, one portion is denser than the rest, resembling a nucleus. In some cases, a very powerful glass converts the pale luminous haze into a group of innumerable stars.

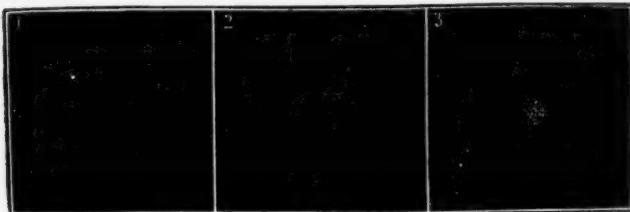


FIG. 1.

There are other cases, too, in which it is not possible exactly to analyze the cloud into distinct stars, but in which the astronomer assumes that the failure is due only to the imperfection of his instruments. But there remain many nebulous masses which afford no indication of being thus constituted, as, for example, the great nebula in Andromeda.

The larger nebulae are ordinarily very pale, with ill-defined outlines. Some idea of their volume may be formed, when it is noted that some nebulous clouds have an apparent surface-area thirty-two times as large as the Sun, and that, assuming that they are at the distance of the nearest fixed stars—say four billion miles—their true diameters would be 200,000,000,000 miles.

The greater, irregular nebulae do not indeed approach this size, but in some cases they exceed the size of the Sun and Moon many times. In most of them the light appears concentrated in some one spot, suggesting a nucleus. In many cases, these nuclei or light-knots, as they are now more commonly called, are quite round, especially in those cases in which the light is strong and increasing rapidly in intensity toward the center.

The cometary nebulae, so-called because they betray a certain resemblance to comets, constitute a very remarkable class. See Fig. 1, where 1 is from Eridanus, 2 from the Unicorn, and 3 from the Great Bear.

The planetary nebulae (Fig. 2) are so-called because, in the field of the telescope, they present the appearance of more or less



FIG. 2.

sharply defined disks, with a light similar to that of the planets. Their color is bluish-green. They are either circular or somewhat elliptical; some possess well-defined outlines, others appear clouded; their light is bright over the whole disk. Herschel regarded the physical constitution of these planetary nebulae as very perplexing, and later investigators have contributed little to clear the matter up.

The spiral or whirl nebulae (Fig. 3) were first brought to light by the giant telescopes of Ross and Bond. They are, in general, nebulous strips radiating in a curved sweep from a light-knot or

center, and gradually losing themselves in the darkness. In some cases, there are light-knots at the extremities. The spiral form is not always clearly defined, as for example in the two



FIG. 3.

nebulous masses in Fig. 4, the first of which is found in the Lion and the second in Pegasus, and which mark a transition to the ring-nebulae. In the interior of most elliptical rings, the space is not quite dark, but is generally occupied with an extremely pale nebulous light, or with a nucleus. These annular nebulae



FIG. 4.

may appear circular or elliptical, depending on whether the ring-surface or the edge is presented to us. One may even present the appearance of a right line. In an elliptical ring, in which the smaller axis is very much smaller than the larger axis, distance detracts very much from the density and brilliancy of the inner



FIG. 5.

nucleus, and sometimes to such an extent that at the most distant part of the ring, at the end of the long axis, the ring appears to be broken (Fig. 5). The beautiful nebulous ring in

Lyra (Fig. 6) was discovered by D'Arquier of Toulouse, in 1779, while watching Bode's Comet. As studied through the great telescopes, it appears to be composed of innumerable small



FIG. 6.

stars, the brightest of which are at the termini of the shorter axis.

As with the fixed stars, so with the nebulae, we frequently find two of them so close together that there can be no doubt of the existence of some sort of relationship between them. They are, indeed, in some cases, seen to be connected by a nebulous band, while in others the edges interpenetrate; or, while one

has an apparent protuberance, the other has a depression corresponding to it in form and size. The nebulae, said Secchi, constitute a system perhaps independent of the system of the Milky Way. They are widely distributed in space.—*Stein der Weisen, Vienna, May.* Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FATIGUE OF METALS AND MUSCULAR FATIGUE.

THE term "fatigue," applied to metals, has a technical significance. It is the condition which results in the breaking down of parts of machinery after they have worked satisfactorily for months or years. The causes which give rise to this condition are explained by D. S. Smart in *Knowledge*, London, June 1, in an article in which he argues that the term "fatigue," in the technical sense in which it is applied to metals, may with equal propriety be applied to muscles. He says:

"Fatigue of metals is an expression which has come into use only in recent years, and it describes a condition of the material not previously understood. The expression stands for a straining of the relationship to each other of the molecules of which the metal is constituted.

"In the metals, there is a point in their resistance to pulling, bending, or crushing, known as the elastic limit, the point at which permanent strain commences. The elastic limit of iron or mild steel, for example, in its normal condition, is reached, roughly speaking, when about half the breaking load is applied. If the stresses brought to bear upon a piece of metal are within this limit, it will sustain these stresses without injury, however long they may be applied. If the stresses exceed the elastic limit, in however small a degree, *fatigue* of the metal will result, and, if they are continued, breakage sooner or later will inevitably take place. To guard against accident from such insidious *fatigue*, it has now become usual, in the best practice, to withdraw permanently from use parts of machinery, such as railway crank and carriage axles, upon the soundness of which the safety of many lives may depend, after they have performed a certain number of revolutions, even although no flaw or sign of injury can be detected.

"If, however, metals are strained beyond the elastic limit, but not broken, and if the straining is not continued, the material will recover its elasticity by rest alone. Some years ago, Prof. B. W. Kennedy demonstrated by many experiments the recuperative property of metals after *fatigue*. Bars of iron and steel, strained in a testing-machine beyond the elastic limit, and so weakened thereby that if they were tested again the following day they would take permanent set at one-third or less of their former load, would, if allowed to rest for about two years, be found not only to have recovered their original elastic limit of strength, but to have exceeded it, and to have become stronger than before in the direction in which they had been pulled. If the period of rest was materially shortened, the restoration of strength was found to be incomplete."

The writer then cites some experiments of Prof. Michael Foster,

in his Cambridge University Rede Lecture last year, which went to show that this capacity to recover tone after exhaustion due to excessive strain is a property of muscle as well as of metal. In one of his experiments, Professor Foster caused the muscles severed from the leg of a frog to exert themselves in work under electrical stimulus until thoroughly *wearied*—the expression he used—and no longer able to respond to the electrical excitement; and then showed that, with rest alone, they recovered their elasticity and were able to resume work as before. Professor Foster demonstrated that the weariness was in the muscle and not in the nerve, and argued that since the muscles recovered tone by rest alone, it was evident that the renewed vigor was due entirely to readjustment of molecules—to their recovery from a state of fatigue. "It is therefore clear," says Mr. Smart, "that the fatigue which we experience in our own bodies must be largely fatigue in the technical sense, in addition to *weariness* proper or *worn-ness*. Rest is, therefore, required, not only to enable wasted tissues to be restored by fresh material from the blood, and by the carrying away of waste material, but also to afford opportunity for the strained muscles to recover a state of repose.

"If," continues Mr. Smart, "a piece of machinery is of ample strength for its work, it does not undergo *fatigue*, and is safe for any length of time if not worn out by friction or by rust. In like manner, it is only those parts of our bodies which are too light for their work which become really *fatigued*. If one is accustomed only to very light work, he becomes *fatigued* when he undertakes heavier work. His muscles are unfitted for it, and are consequently strained. In fact, all heavy work is *fatiguing*, because our bodies are only fitted for the average work of the race, and if heavy work were to be done without excessive *fatigue*, special training through many generations would be required. For work only a little above the average, a course of training is necessary. If, as in the case of machinery, the bodies of men and animals were unprovided with a sensitive nervous system to register *fatigue* and demand rest, we should continually be having sprained and ruptured muscles and broken bones. . . . The necessity for such rest, however, is apparent, quite apart from any theory of *fatigue* in the technical sense, as the rest is evidently required in which to repair the waste of tissue and of unguent which must continually be going on."

RECENT SCIENCE.

Blue Frogs.—A resident of the Riviera writes to *The British Medical Journal*, June 2, regarding the blue frogs of that region, about which the newspapers have been publishing somewhat exaggerated stories. For many years frogs of a grayish-blue tint have been found in various parts of the Mentone district, and sometimes one of the usual green frogs is found to have bluish spots or limbs. Visitors have been anxious to see these frogs, and in consequence a potter has contrived to have one or two animals on show. Last Winter he had one for which he asked 200 francs, as some one seemed very anxious to buy it; on former occasions he has sold a blue frog for 100 francs. The man cannot explain the cause of this special coloration, and feeds his frogs with ordinary house-flies. The change in color does not seem to be due to any skin affection; and the coloration, whether entire or partial, does not seem to be modified by time. *The Journal's* correspondent believes that the statement that these frogs are fed with fire-flies is erroneous.

Automatic Railway Water-Tank.—During the past year, says *The Railway Age*, Chicago, June 1, the railways of the United States paid \$7,000,000 to maintain the 10,000 water-stations in this country. This expense, it is claimed, will be saved by the automatic tank now coming into use. This tank is actuated by steam from each locomotive as it stops for water—steam that would otherwise be wasted, as almost every locomotive while taking water blows off steam representing more than sufficient power to elevate a tenderful of water. There is nothing to do in operating the tank but for the fireman to turn on steam, which

starts the flow of water into the tender, and to shut it off when the tender is filled. The next locomotive may be brought to the tank at once, a full supply of water being always ready.

The Mecca Pilgrims and the Cholera.—The Moulvie Rafudin Ahmad, an enlightened Moslem, contributes to *The British Medical Journal*, May 26, an article on this subject, in which he points out that the pilgrimage as at present conducted is an international disaster. The remedy, he thinks, lies in the power of the Sultan, who should at once appoint a commission to investigate the matter. If the present state of affairs continue, the recurrence of the plague at Mecca will diminish the number of pilgrims, destroy the trade dependent upon them, and cause a loss of much of the Sultan's moral influence over the Mohammedan world. This view of the subject from the standpoint of the pilgrims themselves is encouraging, and indicates that the Mohammedans are not so bigoted in the matter as has been believed.

Cancer-Houses and Their Victims.—Dr. D'Arcy Power calls attention, in an article under this head in *The British Medical Journal*, June 9, to the fact, which has been several times noted, that several cases of cancer often follow each other in the same house, as if due to some specific virus of contagion, and he cites various instances. In one of them, that of a house in Lyons, France, there were four deaths from cancer in the ten years from 1873 to 1883. With true scientific caution he adds that these cases, and others like them, may be, and probably are, mere coincidences, such as might happen when we consider the enormous number of deaths which occur annually in Europe from cancer. They may, however, point to a more specific origin of the disease. We are still unable to explain them, but such local outbreaks have to be borne in mind in all investigations connected with the question of the causation of cancer. No one imagines that cancer is directly contagious, but it is possible that in epidemic cases there may be some condition of earth or water common to all the individuals attacked, in which the organism, if such there be, may pass a part of its existence. The cases, however, are so rare that it is better worth while to record them as they occur than to argue as to their origin, for any conclusion that can as yet be arrived at can only be based upon insufficient premises, and is therefore worthless.

The Part Played by Moisture in Chemical Combination.—In a remarkable series of experiments, says the London *Lancet*, June 9, Mr. Brereton Baker has shown that when moisture is removed as completely as possible, certain substances—for example, carbon, sulfur, phosphorus—can be heated in an atmosphere of oxygen without undergoing visible combustion. Dry ammonia gas and dry hydrochloric-acid gas also refuse to combine, but on introducing a small quantity of moist air union of the two instantly takes place. The results of further investigations were communicated to the London Chemical Society on May 17. Among other curious facts, it was found that sulfur trioxide does not combine with highly purified lime, but that a trace of moisture brings about rapid combination, accompanied with vivid incandescence. One explanation of these facts is that chemical combination is an electrical phenomenon, or at least conditioned by electricity in some way, for it is known that the electric discharge, when not of high tension, will not pass in dried gases. Dr. Armstrong, the English chemist, says he has long been satisfied that the presence of a compound that can be decomposed by electricity is essential to every chemical change, and that water is of service in this regard because it can be thus decomposed. It will be interesting to learn whether other substances besides water can thus cooperate to produce chemical change, and this subject is now being investigated.

Coagulation of Milk.—M. Pagès (Paris Academy of Science, June 4) has been studying the effect of pressure on the coagulation of milk. It has already been found by Lezè and Hilsont that

the time necessary for coagulation under pressure furnishes an extremely simple means of testing the purity of milk. Pagès finds that the time of coagulation is different in wild animals from what it is among domestic animals. The nature of the food also affects it considerably, a fact which has been long known in Normandy, where it is necessary to secure rapid coagulation in the process used for making Brie cheese.

SCIENCE NOTES.

M. GRANDEAU, of Nancy, states that the world uses 19,500,000,000 bushels of wheat and 25,000,000,000 bushels of maize annually. Of the latter about 7,500,000,000 bushels are used by man, the rest being fed to animals.

ACCORDING to a recent report of the Belgian Ministry of Finance the consumption of alcohol per inhabitant in the various countries of the world is as follows: Germany, 11 quarts per inhabitant; Great Britain, 5.42; Austria-Hungary, 6.39; Belgium, 8.86; United States, 5; France, 8.07; Italy, 1.97; Holland, 9; Russia, 6.3; Switzerland, 6.

THE Venus' Fly-Trap (*Dionaea muscipula*), one of the best-known types of insectivorous plants, has been found by recent investigation to be better adapted to the capture of creeping than of winged insects, a far larger number of the remains of the former than of the latter being found in the trap. The escape of winged insects is much facilitated by the slowness with which the trap acts.

AMONG the new and curious uses to which photography has been put by M. Marey and by other French scientific men, some of whose work has recently been described in THE DIGEST, are the recording of the locomotion of serpents, eels, and insects; the movements of liquids, little drops of silvered wax being suspended in it to make them visible; making pictures of the interior of the eye; and detecting fraudulently obliterated cancellation marks on postage-stamps.

IT is said that a fraudulent door-mat has been put upon the market, which, though apparently made of textile material, is nothing but cheap wood-pulp pressed into strands through tubes and rendered elastic by treatment with tallow, glue, borax, etc. Such mats can be made for a few cents and sell for \$1.50. They are very attractive and deceptive in appearance, but moisture soon turns the whole fabric back into pulp.

THE success of Austin Corbin's 28,000-acre game preserve in New Hampshire has stimulated English sportsmen and naturalists to form a plan for the construction of a similar preserve in South Africa. It is proposed to inclose 100,000 acres and stock it with game, such as giraffe, zebra, eland, gnu, koodoo, and other antelopes, many of which animals are threatened with extinction by the indiscriminate slaughter of too enthusiastic hunters.

THE largest search-light in the world is now in operation at the Government proving-grounds at Sandy Hook, at the entrance to the outer bay of New York. The estimated candle-power of the light is 104,000,000. It is claimed that its rays can be seen at a distance of nearly one hundred miles, and that vessels can be detected at twenty miles. The light was made by Schuckert & Co., of Nuremberg, Germany, and was exhibited at Chicago last Summer.

NEUKIRCH, a German engineer, proposes that in building foundations in quicksand, the sand itself should be turned into solid concrete by blowing into it through a tube, by air-pressure, powdered dry hydraulic cement. The air insures a thorough mixture, and the concrete formed in this way is very satisfactory, though taking several weeks to harden and requiring months to attain full strength. It is found that the mixture of the sand and cement occupies less space than the sand alone before the operation. This method has already been successful in cofferdam construction and sewer work in quicksand.

PLATINUM has hitherto been considered an absolute necessity in the fabrication of incandescent electric lamps, for the leading-in wires must pass through the substance of the glass, and any metal that expands faster or slower than the glass would crack it or admit air. Platinum expands nearly at the same rate as glass, hence its use for this purpose. Now, however, a lamp is being made in Boston, using iron wires. Before these are sealed into the glass a film of silver is deposited on the glass, which, it is claimed, makes a tight joint between it and the iron. The method, which is the invention of Mr. E. Pollard, is considerably cheaper than the one now generally in use.

IT has been seriously proposed by Dr. Achilles Rose, of New York, that modern Greek should be adopted as the official language of science at all international congresses, and generally for all purposes of communication on scientific matters between workers of different countries, on the ground that Greek is "a living language, flexible, and perfectly adapted to all the needs of human intercourse." Further, it is "a beautiful tongue, easily learned, and lends itself to every form of verbal and literary expression." When the learned Achilles, says *The British Medical Journal*, is so far carried away by his enthusiasm as to assert that the Greek spoken and written today in Athens differs very little from ancient Greek, we feel bound to enter a mild protest. If one take up a modern Greek newspaper he will find, as Mr. Andrew Lang says, that the idioms "are the idioms of all newspapers, that the grammar is the grammar of modern languages, that the opinions are expressed in barbarous translations of barbarous French and English journalistic clichés or commonplaces." Modern Greek is, in fact, in the words of the same writer, an "ugly and undignified mixture of the ancient Greek characters and of ancient Greek words with modern grammar and idioms and stereotyped phrases most distasteful to the scholar." Distastefulness to the scholar might be tolerated if modern Greek offered any compensating advantage to the scientific man, but we confess we see none.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

Is There to be a Conflict?

THE attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward American institutions is one that arouses intense feeling which is very likely to find expression in extreme views on both sides. Three of the magazines of the month have articles on the subject, *The Forum*, *The Arena*, and *The North American Review*. The writer in the first, E. M. Winston, while presenting the case against the Church, manifests a disposition to avoid extremes and to view both sides of the case; but his conclusion is sufficiently startling, namely, that a religious war in America is not far away.

Mr. Winston disclaims being a member of the A. P. A., and denies that he has any quarrel with the Catholic Church in its "religious work."

"But," he says, "with the conviction of the Catholics' right to absolute freedom of religious belief; with no desire to distinguish socially between Protestants and Catholics; without holding the Church responsible for the faults and follies of a single dissolute priest or nun,—I confess to a growing feeling that a religious war is impending in American politics, in which the Catholics will be opposed by men of all other sects, and by men of no religion at all, and will be so overwhelmingly defeated that the ward-politician will shun their friendship as he would shun disease or pestilence."

Mr. Winston then specifies some of the reasons which have led him to this conclusion:

"First, it is said that the Catholic church is un-American, and not in sympathy with our institutions, and, in fact, constantly struggling to weaken them."

Mr. Winston does not admit that this charge is proved; but his argument is that the paramount authority of the Pope over all temporal rulers, once claimed and never abjured, has a strong influence to cause men to confound the doctrine of the temporal power of the Pope with "old enormities not now perpetrated or approved."

"Second, it is declared that the Catholic Church is the persistent enemy of the American public-school system."

The facts which have made the American people strongly suspect that the Catholic Church aims by "fair means or foul" to destroy the public-school system, as presented by Mr. Winston, may be summed up as follows: 1. "That prelates of this Church have frequently denounced the public-schools as 'godless.'" 2. "Public-schools are not generally found in countries controlled by Catholics." 3. "The attack upon the Compulsory Education Law in Illinois and Wisconsin." 4. "The recent attempts to secure State aid for parochial schools."

"Third, it is said that, in political matters, the Catholic Church is an organized machine, determined by fair means or foul to secure offices for its own men against all others."

"That, as to individuals, there is much truth in this, I fear no candid man having any information can doubt. . . . As to results, it is a matter of common knowledge that in the cities where the Catholics have any considerable strength, their percentage of office-holding is enormous."

Mr. Winston, in this connection, affirms that, in Chicago, the Catholics have the Mayor, the Chief of Police, the Chief of the Fire-Department, the Postmaster, the State's Attorney, the Clerks of several of the courts, a number of Judges, forty-five out of sixty-eight Aldermen, 90 per cent. of the police-force, 80 per cent. of the members of the Fire-Department, and 67 per cent. of the school-teachers.

"Fourth, it must be confessed that the preceding arguments are largely supported by a widely diffused prejudice against

Catholics in general among many who are habitually indifferent to all religious matters."

Some of the reasons for this feeling are stated as follows: "The Catholic Church has been too lenient with rascality and with powerful rascals," and, "among those occupations which public opinion holds in disfavor, the proportion of Catholics is frightfully large." Mr. Winston accounts for this state of things by the work of the Church among the poor, the illiterate, and morally degraded; and "Therefore, that Church naturally shares in the odium of their faults,—a most natural result, if not a just one."

"Fifth, the persistent appeals of Catholics for the giving of money to aid in their church-work, addressed to people outside their communion as well as to those within, are fruitful sources of irritation. . . .

"Nor are these moneys applied only to temporary purposes. On the contrary, the Catholic Church is vastly increasing its wealth by means of the contributions of Protestants, sometimes unwilling, sometimes practically extorted by threats of business boycotts. Be it remembered that wealth is power,—and every dollar given to the Catholic Church helps in its intrenchment. It is significant that, by the census of 1870—no later figures are at this writing available—the Catholic Church, having 5.68 per cent. of all religious organizations, 6.33 per cent. of all edifices, and 9.18 per cent. of all sittings, had 17.2 per cent. of all Church property. The census of 1890 on this subject is not yet complete; but fragmentary and less reliable figures indicate a still larger percentage of property in the hands of Catholicism. . . . In this connection, it is worth while to notice that we are rapidly drifting toward that condition of ecclesiastical monopoly of financial resources which forced in England the famous statutes of mortmain—forbidding the gathering of property in the '*mort main*'—the '*dead hand*'—of the Church, which in many Catholic countries has compelled the confiscation of Church-property. We may ere long be forced to consider whether one of these means of relief and defense shall be adopted, or whether, on the other hand, safety is to be found in taxation of Church-property, applicable to all denominations, but peculiarly effective against this, the wealthiest of them all."

The Fear of Romanism a Disease.

The fear of Romanism is likened by Elbert Hubbard to the disease called *paranoia*. The distinguishing symptom of paranoia, he says, in *The Arena*, is fear; the victim is sure that some one is going to injure him. The beginnings of the malady are hardly perceptible; but the progress is fast, until, at last, the wretched victim sees in every one an enemy, and will strike down even his loved ones, because he believes that they are plotting against him. Mr. Hubbard thinks that there are now in this country strong symptoms of a social paranoia, shown in the fear so many have of the Roman Catholic Church; and that this malady has grown at such a rate that in many places, especially in the West, men are arming themselves with Winchester rifles, because they have such a "quaking fear" of assassination by the Catholics. He tells of one old man, whom he found, who dared not go to the World's Fair, because he had to stay at home to guard his family from the coming massacre! The writer adds:

"For a year, I have endeavored to find proof that the Catholic Church in America was arming and drilling men or countenancing such action, as so boldly stated by the leaders in the A. P. A. In many cities I have been given permission to search every part of convents, monasteries, and churches where arms were said to be stored. In vain has been my search. I have used all methods known to detectives to find any Catholic in possession of orders to maltreat his neighbors. No request or suggestion or hint showing a desire to injure Protestants have I ever been able to trace to a Catholic priest, bishop, or other dignitary. And it is now the conclusion of all unprejudiced men who have investigated the matter, that the letters, 'encyclicals,' 'bulls,' and orders which are being printed in various A. P. A. papers and purporting to come from the Roman Catholic Church are flagrant forgeries. . . .

"It is a somewhat curious thing that this hatred and insane fear of Rome is almost entirely confined to orthodox Protestant-

ism. The Quakers, Universalists, Unitarians, liberals of all sorts, and the 'infidels' are not alarmed. But a reference to the A. P. A. papers will show a fine array of names of orthodox clergymen who are 'waging the war.' And the more orthodox they are the fuller of fight they seem. 'High Church' talks extermination of Catholicism, but 'Low Church' is not panic-stricken. . . . Let Protestants, Catholics, and lovers of truth everywhere be willing to strike hands for good, and let us say, as a united people, that in this glorious land there is no room for a secret society that seeks to spread broadcast hate and fear! For if we sow hate, we must reap hate. We awaken in others the same attitude of mind that we hold toward them. 'With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again.'

The Pope and Temporal Power in America.

Maurice Francis Egan, in *The North American Review*, June, denies the assertion that Catholics yield absolute obedience to the Church or to the Pope; and he makes some other statements that will startle the ultra-Protestants:

"No Pope claims temporal sovereignty beyond the territory which was his as a temporal ruler. No Pope claims infallibility in directing the matters of every-day life. No Pope, unless by the consent of nations, could appear among them in the capacity of their temporal head. . . . The Pope cannot make a moral issue out of a merely political one. No word of his could force American Catholic soldiers to throw down their arms in a cause which they believed to be just. . . .

"Bishop Doane declares that the 'pronounced principles of the Roman Church give the Church a right to control the political actions of its members,' implying that the conscience of the Pope, when he considers secular conditions, must override the consciences of all Catholics. This is a monstrous doctrine, and it seems impossible that Bishop Doane should seriously assert it, in the face of history and in the faces of his American Catholic fellow citizens. . . .

"There is no reason that Rome should love the public-school system; no reason that she should concern herself about it; but every reason that she should be anxious that her children should learn the truths of Christianity and the rules of Christian morality. Without these, 'universal education' must be a failure from the point of view of thoughtful Christians. As a body, Catholics are not in opposition to the public-school system. Rome has not asked them to interfere with the rights of their neighbors; and when Rome does, it will be time enough to raise a 'war-cry.' If Catholics were in the majority in this country, they would probably use their share of the school-taxes to support their own schools, if they could. It would be a question of the ballot, as it is a question of the ballot now. After all, this school question is a local political question."

MAURICE ON ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

JOHN FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE, in 1840, was appointed Professor of History and Literature in King's College, to which, in 1846, was added the chair of Divinity. He held these professorships until 1853, when he published his "Theological Essays," in which were opinions which the Principal, Dr. Jelf, and the Council believed to be unsound in regard to eternal punishment. He was deprived of his professorships. Maurice was one of the first to give form to what is known as Christian Socialism. In 1866, he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge. He died on April 1, 1872. The "Maurician Theology," as it was called, was in its inception an attempt to place the doctrines of the Bible, as accepted by the Christian Church, in battle-array against the atheistic science that prevailed to so large an extent forty years ago. But this theology struck at some of the received and believed dogmas of Orthodoxy, and Maurice was regarded by many churchmen as little better than a heretic. He taught that "Jesus Christ was the coming forth of Something that had always existed in God. It was the coming forth of the human side of God." He said that Heaven for man consisted in getting rid of sin, and not in escaping the punishment for sin. He also taught that God is the

Father of all men; "that there never was a time when we were not His children; and that baptism is the proclamation, not the creation, of that Divine fact."

The Rev. H. R. Haweis, in *The Nineteenth Century* for June, gives the following summary of the views of Maurice on Eternal Punishment:

"The famous controversy about eternal punishment all hinged upon the meaning of the word *aiōnios*. Maurice said that eternal had nothing to do with time, but meant spiritual, untemporal; that it should never have been translated 'everlasting,' certainly not 'everlasting' in one place and 'eternal' in another: for it indicated the equality of a life, not the quantity, or duration, in time. '*The fire of God's wrath*,' he said, 'is also the fire of His love; it must burn up all that is opposed to it. It is His fixed attitude toward evil and good; it burns eternally to destroy all evil everywhere—it warms and cherishes and feeds goodness eternally everywhere. Hell is an eternal state, Heaven is an eternal state. It does not follow, because the state is fixed, that you will be always fixed in that state. Hell is here and now, as well as yonder and hereafter. You may be in Hell to-day and out of it to-morrow.' Maurice found nothing in the Bible which declared that God would fix a man in Heaven or Hell after death, any more than before death. God's method never altered; nor did His love, as declared in Jesus, change."

"A full discussion of this vexed question is not possible here, but, to most people, Maurice's doctrine seemed equivalent to the Purgatory of the Romanist, combined with the Salvation for All of the Universalist. When Lord Westbury, as the mouthpiece of the Privy Council, reversed, in the highest Court of Appeal, the condemnation of Maurice's opinions which had been pronounced in a lower Court by Dr. Lushington, a somewhat profane version then current of the appeal judgment embodied the popular notions about Maurice's theology:

"'Lord Westbury,' it was said, 'in declaring Maurice's opinions tenable in the Church of England, had abolished the devil, dismissed Hell with costs, and deprived Christians of their last hope of everlasting damnation.'

"'If,' I said to him one day, 'God's Hell of punishment is disciplinary, and men may hereafter rise out of it, is it not making the future Hell a mere Romanist Purgatory?' I shall never forget the solemn fire in his eye, as he looked through and through me, and with a trembling voice said, 'And are not we in Purgatory now? And shall we not pray that He will burn the dross out of us?' I felt I had only got half an answer; but that half was to me more satisfactory than the old-fashioned solution of all the goats in Hell forever, and all the sheep in Heaven forever after death, however they might fare here."

Canon Haweis speaks of Maurice as "the most saintly personality of the Nineteenth Century. . . .

"There was a light upon his face which made people turn and look at him when they passed him on the street. . . . Indeed, he seemed to me, in this bewildered age, the man who, more than any other whom I ever met, 'saw God.' He was the last of the prophets."

THE "COLUMBIAN PROVIDENCES."

CERTAIN historical relations having important bearings on the discovery of America and the present dominant power of Protestantism are brought out by Rev. Dr. D. A. Gregory in a way that no other, in all the talking and writing about Columbus during the last two years, has brought them out—at least not to our knowledge. He delivered an address last year before the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, which is just published in *Christian Thought*. In the course of the address, he speaks of "special providences" that have facilitated the preaching of the Gospel, and then takes a bird's-eye view of historical events as follows:

"Turn now from this, to what, for the purpose of fixing the thought in the mind, may be called the Columbian series of providences, the series that has brought Protestant Christendom practically into commercial, political, moral, and religious control of the world. These four hundred years and more have been marvelous years, and it is well for us that we stop to think of what has taken place in the four hundred years since Columbus found his way to this new world. Columbus is the one great figure

brought into prominence, in this year of celebration and commemoration, through his connection with this continent. Four hundred and fifty years ago there was the Roman Catholic Church covering Europe—that was practically the extent of Christendom; and there was the Mohammedan world surrounding it on the South and East; while the two in military array were face to face at Constantinople and Granada. It was a question whether Roman Catholic Christendom would conquer the Mohammedan world or the Mohammedan world would conquer Roman Catholic Christendom, the Christendom of that day. When the Turk took Constantinople in 1453, men thought the world had almost come to an end. It seemed the great disaster of all time. The Turk in taking possession of Constantinople sat down across the gateways to India, the place whence riches came; and the lines of commerce were in his control, and the riches of the world at his feet. Europe was thus shut out, and Christendom shut out from all the wealth of the world. But the fall of the Eastern hemisphere spurred the Roman Christendom in the West to new and redoubled effort, and Spain, under Ferdinand and Isabella, aided by the military genius of Gonçalo de Córdova, conquered Granada and expelled the Moor from Western Europe, only forty years after the fall of Constantinople, and so became the foremost power in Europe. A great nation, trained and disciplined into strength, and enterprise, and chivalrous spirit by seven hundred years of warfare with the Moors, was thus compelled to seek new channels of adventure and a broader field of action. It was these two great events, the one in the Orient and the other in the Occident, that changed the destiny of the world.

"As one result of them, we have the reaching out into the world, until then unknown, by the great voyagers of the next seventy years after the fall of Constantinople, and thirty after the reconquest of Granada. These events indirectly gave them the inspiration, the impulse. They rendered it necessary that these three great voyages of all time should be made. In 1492, Columbus, seeking India, a new way to the old wealth, found this new world, a new India. In 1497 Vasco de Gama, seeking India, found the way around the Cape of Good Hope, and voyaged to Calcutta, and so found a new route to India. Columbus had found a new world of wealth by the route to the West. A few years later, Magellan, the most wonderful of the great voyagers, sailing westward, made his way around Cape Horn, and across the Pacific Ocean, in that most marvelous voyage of all the ages, 12,000 miles across the open sea with starving men in those frail vessels, and found India by a new route. And so, instead of being shut out from all the world of wealth, there was a new world of wealth and two new routes to the old world of wealth. As a result of these voyages, England, which had been at the back-door of the world until that day, was wheeled right to the front. Great Britain became the one point from which it was most convenient to go to every part of the Earth; hence, it became the great commercial point and center of the world, as Spain, ruined by the luxury following the golden conquests in the two Americas, and blighted and dwarfed by the Romanism of the age of the Inquisition, lost her power and prestige; and, on her impregnable island home, England has remained mistress of the seas to this day. As Herschel said, it had just the position to make it most convenient of access to all the world. It was like a ship anchored out there at the very spot where the nation needed to be, to be at the front and the leader in every great movement. These were some of the commercial results of the fall of Constantinople.

"But there were other results that were vastly more important than these. When the Turk took Constantinople, the Greek learning that had been shut up there and shut out from all the world was scattered over Europe. For almost a century, for fear of the Turk, the scholars had been finding their way across Europe, and by the time the Turk had taken Constantinople all the great centers and cities of Europe were filled with men of learning, and the Greek Scriptures, with the old Greek classics, and Latin classics, and all the learning of the past, had been given to the world that had been without them hitherto. As a result of that there came the great Revival of Learning in Europe. In fifty years from the time of the fall of Constantinople it was approaching its height. The invention of printing came as a necessity in connection with it. The Reformation that has since swept over the world followed quickly, and has made out of the great Teutonic peoples, the German- and English-speaking peoples on the other side of the sea, and our own on this side, the most

powerful nations of the Earth, which constitute the Protestant Christendom of to-day.

"Now all this series of providences seem a part of the great plan of the world, and we have to consider them in connection with our present duties. To-day, in consequence of these changes, Protestant Christendom is dominating the world. About seven hundred millions of the inhabitants of the globe are now, according to those who furnish statistics of this matter, under its dominance, and it controls the destinies of the world."

A DEMAND FOR CATHOLIC NOVELS.

M R. A. WARD, the author of "The Wreck," and other stories, complains in *The Weekly Register*, London, of the want of Catholic novels. He thinks that tracts and controversial pamphlets, however admirable their style and convincing their proofs, are, after all, but dry reading, and even shunned by the million, whereas the many cleverly written historical novels, more or less fanatical in their conception, and generally untrue in their deductions, are, in the present day, eagerly sought for and become the sole teachers of history to thousands of English men and women.

"In one of these," continues Mr. Ward, "we have the Spanish Inquisition in its most forbidding aspect, inflicting a horrible death for an abominable sin committed by a Nun, and the vivid picture cunningly framed by the tardy scruple of the Abbess, who, armed with a written absolution, is allowed to commit another crime in order to soften the appalling torture. Wheels within wheels of Catholic cruelty, tyranny, and hypocrisy!"

"And what have we Catholics opposed to that old, old calumny? Treatises, sermons, and lectures resplendent with learning, no doubt; but they do not reach the masses to whom 'Montezuma's Daughter' was fascinating reading. Our hard-working people need something brighter, something which requires no effort of the already overstrained brain to digest and remember. Could we not give them as delightful a picture, where the search-light of truth would show the severity of the Holy Office compared favorably with the cruelty of the civil tribunals of the same epoch? Then again, there is that interesting book of Conan Doyle's, 'Micah Clarke.' The perusal of that story, written in so fair a spirit, is, to my mind, eminently calculated to cause a wavering Protestant to pause and think very seriously before he takes the decisive step Romeward. The story depicts a war of fire and blood between the Protestant Church, as by law established, and the Dissenters; a war without mercy; fought, on one side, at least, to the tune of Christian hymns, by the very marrow of the nation—the sons of toil: fishermen, weavers, fenmen, herdsmen; all giving up home, family, and life for a faith which had come to them a couple of generations back.

"How was it that the old Faith, the Faith of their fathers, had not been struggled for with the same unanimous energy? Why was it, then, already not only rejected, but regarded with a hatred common to both parties—a hatred more powerful, more enduring than the very cause for which they cheerfully gave up all?

"If we want the search-light of truth turned on to any part of history, it must be on the very beginning of the leakage which became so irreparable under Henry VIII. But whatever this search-light reveals, we want to have served up in so enchanting a form that thousands will read it for its beauty alone. The evils of the doctrines which sapped the true Faith in the hearts of the people, the lurid mockery of Wycliffe's teaching and its results, the necessity of a higher Ecclesiastical tribunal, and the comparison of its sentences with the justice (?) dealt out by the civil authorities of the Middle Ages—all these give infinite possibilities of thrilling interest: and surely in our ranks we have many graceful yet powerful writers who could depict one group of incidents in a form as romantic and stirring, yet remaining in the principle true history.

"The millions of souls still outside the one true Fold are worth fighting for, and we must select even weapons if we would win. Surely the authors of the 'New Antigone,' and the 'Iron Pirate' could give us a narrative at once thrilling, fascinating, and true."

The editor of *The Weekly Register* nevertheless does not quite agree with Mr. Ward's assertion that Protestant writers are al-

ways unfair to the Catholics. Indeed, many works of Protestants, he thinks, contain vindications from misjudgments of the kind hinted at. To such works, perhaps as more likely to have an impartial hearing, Catholic writers appear to cede the privilege of defending Catholic thought and feeling. The editor adds: "Nay, further, one of the very books against which our correspondent wishes to see a Catholic antidote is written by an author who is, or ought to be, a Catholic."

A New Encyclical.—A forecast of the Pope's Encyclical Letter has been obtained. The Pope expresses his desire to close his life with an appeal to all men of every land and race to favor unity of faith. As regards the unbelieving nations, he declares that the Church will continue with unabating ardor to propagate the faith among them. He prays that God may provide more missionaries devoted to the work of converting them.

He expresses his sorrow for the schisms and animosities which have torn great civilized nations from the Roman Church, and tells of his hope that Divine mercy and omnipotence will bend the wills of men and bring them back to the one true faith.

In addressing the Oriental churches, the Pope recalls that the forefathers of their present members recognized the Roman Pontiff. These churches, he says, are now better disposed toward Rome than formerly, and he invites them to perfect the union which Christ founded.

In addressing the Protestants, he declares that there remains to them no certain rule of faith or authority; hence, some go so far as to deny the divinity of Christ and the inspiration of the Scriptures, ending by falling into naturalism and materialism. He cites the cases of enlightened Protestants whom solicitude for their salvation has brought back to Catholicism, and he exhorts all others to return in order that all may have the faith, hope, and charity based on the same Gospel.

The last part of the letter is addressed especially to Catholics. In it he exhorts them to put off sloth, inasmuch as they are confronted by people who threaten the faith, and submit themselves wholly to the guardianship of the Church, which is the only perfect society with a mission to teach and to make laws in matters falling within its jurisdiction without being subservient to anybody or exciting envy.

The Pope denounces the Free Masons as enemies of religious unity, condemning especially their so-called audacity in Rome, and he calls upon Italy and France to throw off the despotism of these sectarians in order that religious concord among the nations may exorcise the evils of war.

The Bible in Uganda.—In Uganda, a country where nothing was known of Christianity twenty years ago, the work of the missionaries has produced the most pleasing results. The demand for Bibles and New Testaments is most extraordinary. According to the *Presbyterianer*, Chicago, 10,000 copies of the Gospels have been sold there within five months, besides 25,000 other books pertaining to Christian literature. Curiously enough, the Catholics evince the same desire to read the Bible as the Protestants. Bishop Hirsh, the chief of the Catholic mission at Uganda, writes: "I am compelled to acknowledge that we will be forced to print a translation of the New Testament, which is being spread by the Protestants all over the country. We cannot prevent our people from reading it, for every one, with the exception of the women and aged people, wishes to learn how to read before being baptized. We are therefore busy with an edition of the New Testament, with commentaries by the Fathers of the Church."

The Moral and the Immoral.—Daily we witness the success of the immoral and the failure of the moral, and are grieved thereat. We consider that the most moral *ought* to succeed and survive, but nature recognizes no such obligation. He who avoids bearing pain, not he who avoids giving pain, is still the

"favored" in the struggle for existence. Some persons refuse to believe the evidence. "The moral," they say, "must surely prosper." Others say, "Virtue is its own reward," and so salve their wounded feelings; and yet others, "Virtue will find its reward in another and better world," and with this reflection are comforted. All these assertions are so many attempts to hide the fact which each hesitates to confess, even to himself, that the most moral are not the fittest to survive. But in the minds of those who recognize this fact, the following question is of paramount importance: "Are we tending toward a state of society in which the most moral will, other things being equal, be fittest to survive?"—*H. C. Blackwood Cowell, in American Journal of Politics, June.*

NOTES.

ACCORDING to the Baptist Year-Book for 1894, the number of persons baptized in the Baptist Church in 1893 was 176,077.

WHAT we are yet coming to in the way of church advertisements it is impossible to say. But it is clear the spirit of progress is moving in the matter. The papers recently contained an illustrated advertisement of a city church, giving a view of the building, and containing the specific announcement, "Bicyclists invited: wheels will be cared for."

HUNG FUNG, the Chinese sage, nearly a hundred years old, being asked by the Emperor what was the great risk of the Empire, answered, "The rat in the statue;" and he explained that the rat hides in the hollow, painted, wooden statues, erected to the memory of dead ancestors, and he cannot be smoked out, because that would desecrate the statue, and cannot be drowned out, for that would wash the paint off; and so the vermin can find secure refuge in the sacred inclosure. Everywhere social evils are the rat in the statue. Many sin gets into the Church itself, and cannot be smoked out lest we defile the Church, nor drowned out lest we wash off from the Church the paint of respectability.

AT the Southern Baptist Convention the question was under discussion of cooperation with Northern Baptists in their denominational work for the colored people, whereupon one of the officers of the Convention ended the thing by the inquiry: "Does the brother know that some of those very schools are teaching social equality?" The thrust, it is said, was effective, and the vast audience applauded, and the Convention was unanimously carried off its feet against cooperation. Now we should like to be told exactly what this awful social equality is. Is it practiced when white and colored people sit beside each other in the cars, or go to the same school, or sit at the same table? What is there so awful about all this thing that it should be made a bugaboo?—*The New York Independent.*

A MINISTER recently watched a well-known horse-dealer in his endeavors to cheat a farmer while trading horses. The minister took the farmer aside and warned him against the dealer, whose reputation was none of the best, whereupon the farmer refused to do business. The dealer then said, turning to the minister: "Reverend sir, I would much prefer to hear you speak from the pulpit than to see you interfere in a matter which does not concern you."

"Well, sir," replied the pastor, "had you been where I preached last Sunday, you would have been compelled to hear me."

"And where was that?" asked the dealer.

"In State's prison," answered the minister, dryly.—*Der Christliche Apologe, Cincinnati.*

WHEN a newly appointed vicar in an English town made his first call upon an eccentric parishioner, a shoemaker named Goff, of whose piety he had heard, he expressed his pleasure that a man of such humble occupation should have such concern for religion. Goff at once resented the application of the term humble to his work. "I don't know," said he, "that my occupation is more humble than yours. Here is a pair of shoes I have made. Now if these are not the best shoes I could make for the money, God will say to me at the Judgment Day, 'Why didn't you make better shoes?' You preach sermons, but if you preach poorer sermons than I make shoes, God will ask you why you have failed in your duty."

THIS, from *The London Spectator*, is rather rich: A friend, whom we will call Mr. Smith, was visiting the wife of a farmer. Mr. Smith: "How's your husband now?" Mrs. Brown: "Worse than ever; he's got a new bolus, which is tearing him to bits. But he's never well. How can a man be well, whose inside is as full of pills as a pease-cod of peas? I often say to him: 'John, it's just flying in the face of Providence when you've got your lawful regular doctor within a mile of you, and you going off to these impostors (impostors).'" Mr. Smith: "It's certainly very foolish." Mrs. Brown: "Foolish! it's all that—but it's far worse; it's downright wicked. It beats me how a man can go down on his knees in church and pray against such nastiness, and then go back like a dog to his vomit again." Mr. Smith: "And does he pray in church against quacks?" Mrs. Brown: "Of course he does. Don't we pray against them every Sunday in the Litany? Don't we pray against 'all false doctorin (doctrine)?'"

HERE is another equally good: I was taught some hymns before I could read them, with curious results in some cases. For instances, I remember a hymn, beginning "I have a Father in the Promised Land," the refrain of which ran sometimes, "I'll away, I'll away, to the Promised Land," and sometimes, "We'll away, we'll away," etc. Not understanding the elision, I had to put my own meaning to the sound, and this I did as far as I could, being perfectly content with "Wheel away, wheel away, to the Promised Land," for that seemed vaguely intelligible, covering all means of transport, from chariots of fire down to bicycles, though "Isle away, isle away," etc., was not, and much puzzled me.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE WORKINGS OF GERMAN LABOR COLO-
NIES.

GERMANY, like America, and, for that matter, every other country, has her problem of the unemployed. The German Government has, for some time past, endeavored to solve the problem by the formation of Labor-Colonies, consisting of Government farms where any one unemployed can find work. The rate of remuneration in these colonies is very low, to prevent their being overrun. They are intended only to deprive tramps of an excuse for begging, and to preserve the self-respect of such men as may be without means through no fault of their own. The larger cities have lately formed similar institutions whose workings are thus described in *Public Opinion*, London:

"In the city colonies of Berlin and Hamburg the chief industries are brush-making, the manufacture of coarse straw-matting (bought up principally by the Berlin Tramway Company), straw bottle-covers (of which as many as four thousand have been turned out in one day), and various articles of simple turnery and carpentering. The work given is always the simplest of its kind, such as can be learned by the men in a few days, even if they had no previous experience, and can, in any case, be successfully achieved by hands that are almost invariably 'unskilled.' For the first fortnight the men receive no wages. After the fourteenth day the sum is five cents daily, for eight hours' work, in addition to their food and lodging. This is booked to the men's account. After a month's sojourn, the pay is raised to ten cents a day, but it never exceeds this. These wages are, moreover, never paid in cash; but on each colonist leaving he receives an order on a bank or public institution for the sum he is accredited with. But as the value of his clothes, and, if he smokes, of his tobacco, has to be deducted from this sum, the majority of the colonists leave with but very slender earnings, while some of them leave in debt. Of ninety-one persons who, having entered Wilhelmsdorf between January and March of 1893, left about the beginning of August, thirty-five left in the colony's debt (and of these thirty-five, eight subsequently paid their debts), twenty left without cash and without debt, and thirty-six left with cash to an average amount per head of ninety cents. One man left the colony at Wilhelmsdorf with nearly forty dollars in his pocket, but this represented the savings of five years. Piece-work is now, however, encouraged by the colonies for such men as work over eight hours a day, and for this additional payment is given. With regard to the length of their stay in the colonies, the men are free to come and to go as they please, it being contrary to the spirit of the system to detain them one hour against their wish, whatever may be their debt to the colony.

"Should they, however, abscond immediately on receiving their clothes, they are prosecuted for theft, and such is the hold the colony has over them by the retention of their papers, and such the vigilance of the police—in Germany, a quasi-military body—that they are invariably brought to justice. Should they leave more or less in the colony's debt, they receive their papers with the fact notified thereon. It is furthermore communicated to all the other colonies, so that should the men seek admission elsewhere, they find that their debt follows, or rather has preceded them, and must be worked off before they can hope for any surplus earnings."

A SERIOUS QUARREL ABOUT AFRICA.

IT looks like a very serious quarrel! The partition of Africa has developed a good many international quarrels, and the present one between England and France may be but one of the usual sort; but it has some serious aspects, and a fight is not an impossible result. It all comes from the Anglo-Belgian Conventions which Lord Rosebery has concluded. By the Convention, Belgium gets free access to the Nile, and the English get a roadway through the Congo Free-State, thereby effecting a complete connection between English possessions in North and South Africa.

But France "views with alarm," as our platforms say, this gain

on the part of England; and Honataux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has expressed himself as follows:

"France has preferential rights over the territories of the Congo Free-State, and in leasing territory to England these rights have been evaded. England, by claiming the Equatorial Provinces, violates the rights of Egypt and Turkey. Quite recently the British Government has intimated its willingness to discuss the matter with France. Meanwhile France considers the Anglo-Congo Convention as null and void. The necessary forces have already been dispatched to defend the French posts, and more troops will follow. French diplomacy knows that its duty is to defend the rights of France, and will not fail in this duty."

This has an alarming sound, and the chorus from the French journals is loud in approval of these vigorous words, as the following extracts show:

Dix-Neuvième Siècle, Paris.—"The moment has come to make Great Britain understand that France is the power that can most easily make its will felt in Africa. The time is past when we satisfied ourselves by sending a war-vessel to Alexandria."

Le Temps, Paris.—"The accord between England and the Congo will open the eyes of those who have not hitherto suspected the duplicity of the diplomacy of the Congo Government. But the French Ministry will not fail to show at Brussels that France is still conscious of her duties, and will not give her sanction to a Convention which would have on our African policy the same influence as the old Treaty of Paris had on our situation in India and Canada."

Journal des Débats, Paris.—"France cannot recognize a deed which violates the rights of Turkey and Egypt; and by the fact that the Congo Free-State is now bound by engagements which France can never recognize, an amicable understanding between that State and France is rendered impossible. The Free-State leases the territory in the basin of the Nile from a Power which possesses no rights over them. It is, therefore, with England that we shall have to discuss the question. It is a new factor in the Egyptian Question, by no means unforeseen by those who have observed the policy of England in that part of the world."

Of special interest is the evident accord of Germany and France in this matter. The German Government has made a formal protest against the Anglo-Belgian agreement, both in London and in Brussels. At first, unwilling to declare openly for France, the Government has been forced by public opinion to change its tactics. The following comments show the trend of sentiment:

Kölnische Zeitung.—"France claims to possess rights in the Congo Free-State which cannot be recognized by Germany any more than that England should control the Congo. German Colonial politics must be confined to a strict watch over the neutrality of the Congo Free-State. The latter is Germany's natural ally in Africa. Germany is, therefore, bound to oppose a predominance of British influence in the Free-State, and thus finds herself in accord with the French Republic."

Volks-Zeitung, Cologne.—"England and Belgium have, apparently, only 'leased' the land in question to each other. But experience teaches that the English will act as masters in the new territory, and use it to become more than ever the predominant nation in Africa. English influence will be predominant in our possessions, as it can make use of more roads into the interior. It is, at least, certain that the English will soon have a regular fleet of vessels on Lake Tanganyika, although they may not be allowed to keep an armed vessel there."

To remove all doubt with regard to the authority to be exercised by the Belgians in the territory claimed by the British and leased by them to King Leopold, and the strip through the Congo State leased to England, the *Journal de Bruxelles*, Brussels, defines the rights of the contracting parties as follows:

"To take on lease is to occupy the territories and to exercise the same rights in them as England exercises in Cyprus, and Austria in Bosnia and Herzegovina—in other words, to exercise full sovereignty."

Naturally, the English sustain the Convention and congratulate

Lord Rosebery. We append but one extract from the English Press, as a sample of many:

The Standard, London.—“The agreement is, beyond doubt, one of great significance. It not only closes at once any disputes with the Belgians in reference to the boundaries between them and ourselves, in the direction of Lake Tanganyika, but removes all anxiety regarding the immediate future of the Upper Nile and Northern Albert Lake Country. But the Article of the Treaty which is of greatest importance is the one which not only asserts our ‘sphere of influence’ in, but our proprietorship of, all the region formerly known as the Equatorial Province, and at the same time leases more than half of this vast district to the Congo State, on the condition that it shall be occupied and administered by King Leopold.”

THE POPE AS AN INTERNATIONAL ARBITER.

If international arbitration is to take the place of war, who is to be the arbiter of nations? The Pope ought to be, says *Civiltà Cattolica*, Rome, which is regarded as the Pope’s organ. It points out, what nobody can deny, that there is a great difficulty in finding a tribunal which will have the confidence of all nations and Governments alike; and, on this account, the hope that arbitration will take the place of the sword in settling international differences will not be easily fulfilled. It then argues as follows:

“There is, however, a way out of the difficulty. Instead of nominating a tribunal on every occasion, a permanent Court should be appointed in some neutral land. But who enjoys such universal confidence as to be chosen arbitrator? Is there any one who possesses the qualities necessary to inspire such confidence? Yes. That person is the Pope, whose position lifts him above all suspicion of partiality.”

The attempts of the Vatican to gain the confidence of the Governments which it formerly opposed have, however, called forth unexpected criticisms. The order to the Spanish Catholics to recognize the Government of the boy King Alfonso XIII., has called forth the most energetic opposition on the part of Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, and his adherents.

El Correo Español, Madrid, one of the Don’s organs, denies the Pope’s temporal powers, and says:

“Don Jaime and the Carlist members of the Cortes recognize the authority of the Pontiff in all spiritual matters, and will receive his decrees in such cases with due respect. But the Pope has no right to demand that the rightful king of Spain should give up his legitimate claims, which are supported by all right-minded men in Spain.”

The *Osservatore Romano*, Rome, another organ of the Pope, reproves the French journals for their attempt to justify the French bishops in their monarchical predilections. His Holiness, says the paper, will uphold the existing Government.

The *Vaterland*, Munich, the paper of the South German Separationists, also criticizes the Pope very severely for allying himself with the existing German Government. “Do not vote for priests,” says Dr. Sigl, the Editor of the paper:

“Be more careful than formerly and do not put your secular matters into the hands of the Church and her clergy. Secular matters belong as little to the Church as priests to the world. The clerks in Holy Orders are ever dependent upon the Bishops, and cannot exercise the least independence. The Pope and the Bishops follow politics in which there is little or no room for the weal or woe of the people. Generally they act in secret, but that Rome and the Bishops had a hand in the Treaty with Russia, to the detriment of the people, has become apparent to all. And what good have Church and clergy done to the people of Italy? The Pope and the Bishops throw in their lot with the nobles, and the priests are forced to follow suit.”

THE protests entered by France and Germany against the Anglo-Belgian Agreement have not been without effect at Brussels. King Leopold has signified his willingness to submit the matter to international arbitration.

NOTES.

ABDUL AZIZ, son of Muley Hassan, late Sultan of Morocco, has been recognized as ruler of Morocco by the principal European Powers. Spain and France are very anxious to prevent England from securing a foothold on the Morocco side of the Straits of Gibraltar. The German Government is making use of the occasion to show its dissatisfaction with the present policy pursued by England in African affairs. A spirited article in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, encourages France to show a firm front in the Morocco question. Abdul Aziz finds little difficulty in being recognized as Sultan by the Moors, owing to the moral support accorded him by the Powers. The *Matin* prints an interview with Dr. Arendt, the famous bimetallicist and member of the Prussian Diet, in which he urges a Franco-German alliance in Africa, as the only way to keep England in her place. England’s possession of the Nile Valley, he declares, is much gloomier for France than the fact that Germany has retaken her former possession, the Reichsland. England’s imprudence in showing her hand in the Anglo-Belgian Agreement in regard to the Congo, he believes, has given an opportunity for the Franco-German alliance which he suggests.

THE most sensational piece of news from Europe, however, is that of an attempt to assassinate the Italian Premier. As Signor Crispi was proceeding to the Chamber of Deputies he was fired at by an Anarchist named Pega, who admitted that he had come to Rome with the express purpose of killing the Premier. His bullet missed its mark, and, ere he could fire again, he was knocked down and trampled upon by the angry populace. The Anarchist was rescued with difficulty by the police. The Italian people, and the world in general, expressed their satisfaction at the failure of the attempt to kill Crispi, by numerous telegrams. No less than 18,000 are said to have been received. A novel feature in this case of attempted murder is the fact that the authorities refuse to supply the assassin with newspapers. He is ravenous for the sight of his name in print, declaring that he would prefer to go without food rather than without newspapers.

As the United States has abrogated the Commercial Treaty with Spain, by which the sugar products of Cuba are admitted free of duty at American ports, the Spanish Government has ordered an increase of twenty-four per cent. in the duty on all goods coming from the United States. The duty will go into effect on July 1.

A REGULAR nest of counterfeiters was recently discovered at Hamburg. Their chief aim was the manufacture of United States five-dollar and English five-pound notes, as well as Russian paper-money.

PRESIDENT BARRIOS, the energetic ruler of Guatemala, is accused of endeavoring to unite by force the Central American Republics, Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica into one large Federation. The Press of San Salvador accuses Secretary Gresham of abetting President Barrios.

THE terrible Black Plague which scourged China in the Thirteenth Century, and killed nearly a third of the population of Europe, has made its appearance at Hong Kong, and is progressing in spite of modern sanitary measures. This epidemic has occurred nearly every century, although with less terrible effect. It is the same disease which depopulated London during the reign of Charles II. (1666 A.D.), when 390,000 people died out of a total of 460,000.

AN explosion in a coal-mine at Troppau, Austria, resulted in the loss of 204 lives, according to the official report. The majority of the men were married.

THE Hungarian Civil Marriage Bill has been passed by the House of Magnates by a majority of 4. The new Law provides that civil registration, and this alone, shall be necessary to legalize marriage in Hungary. This enables Jews and Protestants, who were not legally married before, to enforce recognition of their marriage rights without leaving Hungary. The Catholic clergy opposed the measure violently, but the Emperor was forced by public opinion to give his support to the Liberal Party. Premier Wekerle promises to conciliate all religious scruples in the amendments, so long as the principles of the Law remain unaffected.

A SPANISH war-vessel was sent to Tangiers to receive the first instalment of \$5,000,000 on the indemnity due to Spain for the Melilla outrages. The death of Sultan Muley Hassan prevented payment, but the new ruler of Morocco, Abdul Aziz, has ordered the money to be paid at once.

MR. GLADSTONE has declined to be a candidate at the next general election in Scotland, declaring that he has retired from politics for good.

DEPUTY THIERRY complained in the French Chamber of Deputies that the Government refuses to appoint men holding Socialistic views to State professorships. This attempt of the Socialists to discredit the present French Ministry nevertheless failed, the Chamber passing a vote of confidence by 380 to 71.

A NEW YORK newspaper recently attacked Prince Galatino Colonna, an Italian noble of high rank. The Prince brought a libel suit in the French courts, and *The New York World* will retract its false assertions and apologize.

AN Anti-Lords Conference has been held at Leeds, England, at which it was resolved:

“That the House of Lords uses its power to defeat reforms passed by the representatives of the people in the Commons.

“That the Government be called upon to introduce a measure for the abolition of the Lords’ veto power.”

The Westminster Gazette, London, says that these resolutions will be officially added to the programme of the Government. However, every practical politician must see that the veto power of the House of Lords has nothing to do with the present blocking of business in Parliament. It is imperative that the Government shall increase the stringency of closure in the House of Commons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENGLISH INDICTMENT OF AMERICA.

THIS is the way it begins: "The curse of slavery still rests upon the Southern States of America." It is a passionate protest against the lynching of negroes, North as well as South, in the United States, that appears in *The Contemporary Review* for June. The writer, C. F. Aked, is an English preacher (Baptist, if we are not mistaken), who has been deeply impressed by the crusade being made in England by Miss Ida B. Wells, the negro editor of Memphis, whose office was mobbed because of her protests against the treatment of her race. Here are the most striking portions of Mr. Aked's article:

"The curse of slavery still rests upon the Southern States of America. The evil effects of two centuries of slave-owning could not be swept away by the morning breezes which dissipated the artillery smoke on the cemetery heights of Gettysburg. The blight remains upon the whole of that vast tract of country south of Mason and Dixon's line. Slavery degraded the negro, cramped his mind and brutalized his spirit; but slavery degraded the white man more. In the course of the conflict between the forces of the North and South the chain dropped from the limbs of the negro race: the Chattel died and the Man was born. But the Southern white man has yet to be emancipated from his bondage to a narrow caste-spirit, an insolent pride of color, a callous indifference to mortal suffering, and even a ferocious delight in its infliction. 'No man can put a chain about the ankle of his fellow-man without at last finding the other end of it around his own neck.' Thomas Jefferson, a slaveholder, said, 'I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just, and that His justice cannot sleep forever.' And to-day the civilized world can see that it is a fearful thing for a nation to fall into the hands of the living God. . . .

"Scarcely thirty years have passed since . . . Frederick Douglass, one of the mightiest masters of our English tongue, had been whipped and scarred, vilely used as some malodorous beast. To-day that hated, despised, and sinfully ill-treated negro race has twenty-five thousand teachers in its own elementary schools; it has five hundred ministers of the Gospel who have been educated in its own theological halls, and five times as many who have not had a college training; it has equipped and it maintains three hundred lawyers and four hundred doctors; it owns and edits more than two hundred newspapers; it has accumulated property estimated at more than fifty millions of English gold.

"Striking as this record is, the progress made by the white population of the once rebellious States in the task of undoing the work of emancipation and reducing the negro to subjection and servitude again is hardly less amazing. . . .

"More than 1,000 men and women have been lynched in the United States during the last ten years. Mob violence is spreading. It is not confined to the district south of Mason and Dixon's line. New York State and the Quaker State have suffered the mob to murder blacks within their borders, and have made no effort to punish the lynchers. In 1882 there were 52 negroes murdered by the mob; in 1892 there were 160. Last year the number must have reached 200. In South Carolina last year there were 13 lynchings, in Georgia 16, in Alabama 27. The atrocities perpetrated during the present year justify the opinion that, if the remaining eight months maintain the record of the opening four months of the year, 1894 will stand out as the worst year, in point of numbers and bloodthirstiness, since the days of the Ku-Klux. . . .

"The common excuse for lynchings put forward by the American press and pulpit is that the passions of the mob are aroused by the commission of criminal assaults upon women and children—especially upon very young girls. A bishop, writing in *The Forum* last October, said that if the child were his he might go mad with rage and grief and become dehumanized like the negro-burning mob. Generous and cultivated Americans, when this horror is mentioned in their hearing, shudder, but ask, 'What would you do if it were your child?' It is clear from the foregoing account that the excuse is valueless. The women who were shot and hanged and put in barrels can scarcely have been suspected, by a dehumanized Southern mob, of this particular crime! And a careful return shows that the accusations—accusations, not

convictions—of criminal assault during the ten years under discussion are only as one to three of the total lynchings. . . .

"An accumulation of evidence, almost too voluminous to sift, and rendering the task of selection and quotation difficult, goes to establish the contention of the advocates of the colored race, that too often when accusations of criminal assault are preferred against their men, the root of the matter is to be found in common vice. There have been intimate relations between the colored man and the white woman, but the woman has been a consenting party."

Mr. Aked then passes to a demand for the most elementary justice. "Inflict death by any means you choose, but prove your criminal a criminal first." He then concludes with what appears to be the most extraordinary phase of this dark subject—the lynching of negroes in Northern States.

"Dr. Hoss, editor of *The Christian Advocate*, the principal paper of the Southern Methodist Church, turned the flank of the attack by writing that he could not recall any utterance of the South quite so bad as this from the (Northern) *Iowa State Register*:

"The editor of *The Register* indorses the action of the citizens of Ottumwa in lynching brute Gustafson, and will personally aid in executing similar punishment for a similar most horrible crime whenever the occasion and duty present themselves. Innocent and defenseless children must be protected at all hazards."

"And Dr. Hoss followed up his attack on the Northern press by an attack on Northern administration, saying:

"Until the editor of *The Northern Christian Advocate* can show us an instance—a solitary instance—in which the mobbing of an negro has been punished by legal process north of the Ohio River, he has no right to hurl so many stones in this direction."

"Our Nation's Shame," is the title of an article equally as passionate as the one above, written by the Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D., of the editorial staff of *The Outlook*, New York. He concedes the justice of the rebuke to America:

"For many years the American people have imagined that they were giving lessons to the world in what we may call the practice of humanity. When there has been any glaring injustice in South Africa, in Russia, in Turkey, or elsewhere, our people have been quick to utter their protest. Especially during the last few years, indignation has waxed hot in view of the atrocious cruelties practiced in Russia. . . .

"But now we are suddenly startled from our complacency, bidden to remember that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones, and somewhat rudely given to understand that, instead of being far in advance of other people, we are actually, in some respects, little better than Turkey or Russia. Two or three pronunciamentos have recently been issued in Great Britain which are not calculated to excite in loyal Americans any very great enthusiasm. A few weeks ago, when the Baptist Union of England, representing one of the great denominations of Great Britain, met at Reading, a strong protest was adopted against the inhuman treatment which colored people have received in this country solely on account of their race. Even before this action of the Baptist Union, I think, the Hope Street Unitarian Church of Liverpool adopted a similar resolution. A few weeks elapsed, and the national anniversary of the Baptists at Reading was followed by the meeting in London of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. The Congregationalists, next to the Established Church, constitute the strongest religious denomination in the Kingdom. Again the same protest found voice. This time Dr. Robert F. Horton, a wise, careful, and sympathetic friend of our American people and institutions, was the spokesman. In an address of great kindness, he moved the following resolution: 'This assembly sympathizes with the Christian people in America who feel the scandal and shame of the barbarities inflicted by lynch-law on the negroes in the United States, and joins its prayers with theirs that this reproach may be removed from our common humanity.' This resolution was seconded by the Rev. Uriah J. Thomas, of Bristol, Chairman-elect of the Union, who said: 'I simply, with sadness and heartiness, beg to second it.' The vote to adopt was unanimous.

"It should be noticed that no section of the country is mentioned; the blame is laid where it belongs—at the feet of the United States. It will not do to try to make light of the indictment which has thus come to us from our friends beyond the

sea. . . . With shame and humiliation we are compelled to answer our brethren beyond the sea that there is reason for their kind but severe arraignment of our conduct. Is it too much to hope that, when we see ourselves as others see us, there may rise a feeling of remorse for past inaction, and that a sentiment may be created which will soon bring into our social, ecclesiastical, and political life something a little more like real Christian brotherhood?"

GENERAL WOLSELEY'S ESTIMATE OF NAPOLEON'S CHARACTER.

NO severer condemnation has perhaps ever been bestowed upon Napoleon than that bestowed by General Wolseley in the last *Pall Mall Magazine*. The article is one of a series being written by General Wolseley on Napoleon and his campaigns, and in it the great French strategist is represented as ready to sacrifice France at all times to his own ambition, even at times when he was most emphatic in his professions of disinterested love for her. General Wolseley says:

"How seriously the defeats experienced at Moscow and at Leipzig had wounded France, no man knew better than Napoleon. But in the game of war, time often brings many chances to the weaker side, and although he knew that everything was against him he deliberately preferred to trust his luck and expose his country to the likelihood of a mortal blow, rather than accept any terms which should injure his own future renown as a ruler and a conqueror. To satisfy his craving for immortal fame the fair fields of France must be given over to the ravages of infuriated Cossacks and her capital occupied by revengeful Prussians.

"The France he had to work upon was, however, no longer the France of 1805. The fields were largely fallow from the lack of men and horses to till them, and nearly all agricultural work had devolved upon the women and children. After a quarter of a century of revolutionary horrors and imperial victories, exhausted France cried aloud for peace at any price; but her despot would not hearken. He would not have it at the cost of his own glory and future fame, and for this cruel decision future ages will condemn him. Come what might, he was determined to immortalize his name by the display of what his great military genius could do under the most adverse circumstances. He would have it remembered by all generations of Frenchmen that he had not despaired of the destinies and fortune of France even in her darkest hour. Under a pretended all-absorbing love for her he hoped to hide the burning craze for fame and immortal renown which filled his thoughts from boyhood to his death. He kept for his brother's ear alone that, according to his views of this world, 'it is better to die a king than to live as a prince.'

"In ancient history we read of men who lived almost exclusively for fame, for the admiration of future generations. They cared little for the hardships and the pains of war, or how others suffered from them, as long as they might hope thereby to render their names immortal. But in this thirst for the applause and worship of peoples yet unborn, few have equaled, none have exceeded Napoleon. He entered public life at a time when those around him daily ransacked the histories of Greece and Rome for tales of national heroism, when even the unlettered crowd had learned to babble of Cæsar and of Brutus, and when the names of Leonidas, Epaminondas, Fabricius, Hannibal, Scipio and others, were household words constantly on the lips of the real as well as the sham actors in what were then the appalling tragedies of every-day life. Immortal renown was the great aim of Napoleon, and no man at any period ever achieved it to a greater degree. No man ever lived more for the future than he did. Very early in his career he felt that historians would class him with Cyrus, Alexander, Mohammed, and the greatest conquerors who had overrun the earth. He knew that his reign would be compared with that of Charlemagne, Henri IV., and Louis XIV.; and his ambition was to leave behind him a name greater than theirs. Were he now to make peace on the Allies' conditions, how could he meet on equal terms the spirits of other great conquerors in those Elysian fields of which he loved to talk?

"His mind was of that peculiarly superstitious nature that, while we may assume he had never bent a knee in true reverence to his Maker, he did firmly believe that some good spirit watched over him and secured him success. This guardian angel had

pulled him through many great difficulties, more than once even converting defeat into victory. Why should Fortune now turn her back upon the ablest soldier of the age, the wisest and greatest man alive? His thoughts were more occupied with future history and as to how posterity would regard him, than with the present and the events taking place around him. Peering afar off into future ages, it would seem as if the glare dazzled his eyes, so that he had no power to take in any exact estimate of the things near and immediately surrounding him. As a soldier he had equaled the fame of Turenne, even perhaps of Marlborough: as a king he had brought France greater renown than Louis XIV.; but he would not, like that monarch, self-styled 'the Great,' sign away all his glory in any second Treaty of Utrecht."

FOOT-DISTORTION IN CHINA.

AMORE graphic description of the process by which the growth of the feet is arrested in China, we do not remember to have seen than that given in the following extract. It is from the pen of G. Archie Stockwell, M.D. (*Canadian Magazine*, June):

"In many provinces, the small foot is almost as much a novelty as it would be in Ontario or New York, and in Tartar and Mongol districts, Southern Manchou excepted, has never been tolerated. During the Ming Dynasty, the custom received a blow from which it has never fully recovered, and it was then forbidden on pain of death. Ever since, the custom has been slowly on the wane, and it is now forbidden within the precincts of the Emperor's Court. The 'Son of Heaven,' as his Imperial Majesty is termed, will have none of it, and his harem is made up exclusively of females possessed of normal feet. Even in Kwangtung, where the custom prevails, it is possible for one to reside for months without encountering a small-footed female, unless especially brought into contact therewith, as in the home of some medium-class official. 'Conspicuous chiefly by its absence' in higher circles, it is emphatically a badge of the middle class; though every high-rank mandarin usually aims to possess one small-footed wife or concubine, on the same principle, doubtless, that led ancient conquerors to drag captives at their chariot-wheels.

"The distortion is not, as commonly surmised, commenced in infancy, but reserved for the period embraced between the sixth and tenth years. Experience has taught the fallacy of meddling with bones and tissues until they have attained a certain degree of firmness and consistency; if soft, they are too readily yielding for plasticity, and do not take kindly to the bruising and squeezing that accompany the act of moulding. . . .

"The torture, and it is no less, is instituted amid relatives and friends especially bidden for the occasion, and to do honor to the feast that follows. In order to render the flesh amenable to the squeezing process, the feet are first submitted to the prolonged action of intensely hot water, and next plentifully dusted with powdered alum to insure complete contraction of the minute and superficial blood-vessels. Then the bandage is applied with all the combined force of two operatives, one of whom is usually a professional; the child meantime being extended upon the couch, and forcibly held by attendants, who do not scruple to stifle the evidences of her suffering with the hand, unless, as sometimes, though rarely, happens, the narcotic powers of opium have been invoked. The bandage employed is a stout, non-elastic band, especially woven for such purpose, some two or two and a half yards long and two inches wide, and is newly wrung out of boiling water at the instant of application.

"The four outer (lesser) toes are doubled under and confined to the sole, the intervening space being packed with astringent powder (alum), when the bandage is given a turn to confine it about the point of the heel, and then returned over the top of the foot, and at the point of articulation of the toes. Powerful traction is now made, expression, kneading, and other manual aids being called into requisition, and in a way to crowd the bones of the anterior portion of the foot backward and forward upon those of the instep, which in turn are thus crowded down to meet the heel that, by the same act, has been drawn downward and forward to occupy a position in the same plane with, and perpendicular to, the bones of the leg. Finally, the whole is tightly

wound laterally as high as the calf, every effort being made to limit motion and blood-supply.

"Every four or five days during the first month—after that, once in as many weeks—the bandages are loosened, each removal bringing away considerable quantities of exfoliated cuticle and dead tissue, whereby more or less superficial bleeding is provoked. So, too, there is some ulceration, and not infrequently small patches of gangrene. The hot-water bath affords a cursory cleaning, more alum is applied and packed in the creases and raw surfaces, when the bandages are replaced with greater severity and rigor. It is only when the deformity assumes a semi-ovoid, or rather hemi-conoid form, of which the great toe is the apex, that the operation is deemed at all satisfactory.

"From two to five years is required to bring the deformity to the acme of Celestial perfection. During this period the little one is positively never for an instant free from excruciating suffering, and the anguish which condemns her to spend alike her sleeping and her waking hours in a recumbent position with legs dangling over the hard edge of the couch—that circulation may be impeded sufficiently to benumb the parts—may better be imagined than described. Never by any accident are the feet permitted to touch the ground, and by disuse and lapse of time, the muscles from the knee down become flabby and incapable of responding to efforts of the will."

LABOR AND THE POPULAR WELFARE.

HOW to enable the English workingman to appropriate the whole present income of the English nation is the problem which Mr. W. H. Mallock has undertaken to solve in his work "Labor and the Popular Welfare," which forms the material for an article in the current number of *The London Quarterly Review*. The present income of the English workingmen, including under this head all whose incomes are below £150 (\$750) is about £660,000,000, or half the national income; and Mr. Mallock thinks that, with ordinary prudence on their part, they will be able to double their present income in thirty years without injustice to individuals or disturbances to Society. His faith in the achievement of this object is based on what has already been done since the opening of the industrial era.

During the first sixty years of this century, the income of the "workers" rose to such an extent that, in 1860, after making all deductions for increase of population, it was equal to the income of all classes in 1800. Still more striking is the fact that the income of the "workers" in 1880, after making similar deductions, was more than equal to the income of all classes in 1850. What had taken sixty years to accomplish in the earlier period, was accomplished in thirty in the later period. At each of these later periods (1860 and 1880) the same number of "workers" and their families as formed the whole of the laboring population at the earlier periods, received among them every penny of the income of the entire kingdom at those earlier periods. Since 1880, the process has been continued at an accelerated rate. The workers have continued to receive an ever larger proportion of the national income; and if these conditions continue to persist for another thirty years the workers will be in receipt of an income equal to the present total income of the nation.

THE PLIGHT OF A BACHELOR.

THAT is to say, a bachelor seal. A bachelor seal seems to have few rights that one is bound to respect. The old bull-seals hate the bachelors and are ready to lacerate them upon the slightest provocation (so says Ensign Shoemaker, U.S.N., in *The United Service*, June), and the gay young fellows travel to and from the water in constant peril of their life. Bearing this in mind, the following ludicrous incident becomes doubly entertaining. The writer is telling his experiences of a Summer among the seals of Bering Sea:

"Rounding a rocky point we came suddenly upon a young

bachelor sound asleep. He was a handsome fellow in repose, nearly six feet long, well-proportioned, with a sleek, well-fitting coat, and mustaches coming on very nicely. There were no battle-scars on him as yet, and he was without the disfiguring rolls of fat and coarse red hair all on end, or worn off in spots, that would make such a terror of him in about four years. We approached within six feet, discussed his points, and then Mr. Peters picked up a small clod of earth and dropped it on his ear. The youngster awoke with a start, opened a pair of very handsome dark eyes that suddenly grew big with alarm, gave one startled glance around, and with a howl of the most genuine terror proceeded to get under way. He did it with great expedition. Just one heave and he was upright; then backing water—I mean rock—violently, he gathered sternboard for ten feet, wore short 'round on the stump of an extremely abbreviated tail, filled away for the water, and off he went, a confused mass of terror-stricken seal, yelps, and working flippers as he literally "humped" himself into the distance. But most of his troubles were to come. In endeavoring to escape one danger he tumbled right into another,—one so terrible and certain that he should have appreciated it. His only thought was water and safety, and he galloped straight over the body of a drowsy bull, and the way he had on carried him far into the bosom of the twenty-odd wives beyond.

"However welcome the intrusion may have been to the occupants of that particular harem—he was a handsome fellow even in full retreat—there could be no possible doubt about the position of the owner. For an instant he appeared dazed at the audacity of this assault on his privacy and rights; but when he grasped the full extent of the indignity and its source, he was mad from the soles of his flippers to the short, upright red hair on his poll. Here was a home-wrecker caught in the act; and the way that five hundred pounds of bull-seal got up steam and charged the destroyer of his peace showed he was excited and meant business. Away he went, right over the bodies of his cowering little wives, brushing them aside like flies with his powerful flippers, in a dead, mad rush for the enemy. He just missed his victim. We could hear the big jaws snap as they came together, grazing his flank. Squalling with terror, the youngster arose to the occasion, and developed a burst of speed that, having witnessed his late great effort, struck us as marvelous. But his young, undisciplined mind couldn't stand the strain; and from that time on his retreat became a blind, fearful, purposeless rush. Away he went, helter-skelter, running the gantlet of the Slavins and Jacksons and Sullivans that came to the frontiers of their families to give him just one. Now running over a seraglio, just missing 'pa,' under the gleam of whole batteries of teeth, a snap here and a shave there, he reached the sea at last, and we could see him in a series of long, beautiful dives heading for Santa Barbara and the South, growing smaller and smaller in the distance until lost in the mist. He is probably going yet."

The Present Depression Compared with Those of Former Years.—The extent of mercantile failures in 1893 is greater than in any previous year; but not apparently greater in proportion in the total business of the country. The best available indication of general volume of business is furnished by the transactions of the New York Clearing House. Taking those clearings for the year ending September 30, as given in the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency, and comparing with them the record of failures for the calendar year, we have the following results:

	Clearings.	Failures.
1857.....	\$8,333,000,000	\$292,000,000
1878.....	22,508,000,000	234,000,000
1884.....	34,092,000,000	226,000,000
1893.....	34,421,000,000	347,000,000

The percentage of failures to clearings, which is the really significant ratio, was 1.01 in 1893, 0.66 in 1884, 1.04 in 1878, and 3.50 in 1857. From a purely mercantile standpoint, it would seem as though the conditions in 1893, while decidedly worse than those of 1884, were hardly so bad as those of 1878, and far better than those of 1857. It may be objected that the New York clearings furnish only a very partial and incomplete index of the general business of the country, and that a larger proportion of it is settled at New York than in earlier periods. This may be true as against 1857; we doubt whether it has any force in the later years of our table.

ENGLISH HONORS TO AMERICAN SEAMEN.

THE feting and banqueting bestowed in England upon Admiral Henry Erben and Captain Alfred Mahan, officers of the United States cruiser *Chicago*, has now been followed by the bestowal of degrees by both Cambridge and Oxford upon Captain Mahan. Dr. Sandy, the orator of Oxford, welcomed him to the University as one "who has devoted his remarkable knowledge of naval science and history to the production of great works." *The Illustrated London News* has portraits of both men (which we reproduce) and many illustrations of the *Chicago* and of operations on board of her, and says the departure of their guests leaves "with us highly agreeable impressions of the character of the American sea-service."

Commenting on the honors done Captain Mahan, *The Tribune* of New York says:

"It is fortunate that Captain Mahan's historical work has been heartily appreciated in England, for the favor with which it has been received there will arouse a renewal of interest in it here. Captain Mahan, while he does full justice to English maritime prestige, is an American of the most robust type. One of his chief objects in writing 'Sea Power in History' was to revive the interest of his own countrymen in the traditional policies of naval defense and maritime enterprise. When those policies are once again as American as they are English, there will be a recurrence to an honorable rivalry on the high seas, which has been most useful to the world's civilization in the past."

CUSTOMS OF THE ESKIMO.

THERE is no more curious study than the burial rites of various peoples, and their general notions concerning death and disease. A brief but interesting article on the customs of our neighbors in the ice-bound seas—some of whom came down to help us celebrate the Columbian anniversary—is written by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, ethnologist of the Peary expedition, and appears in *To-Day*, Philadelphia. We quote from it as follows:

"All ailments are caused by devils. Some devils are less powerful than others and may be exorcised. If an Eskimo breaks his leg, or freezes his foot, or is afflicted with indigestion, his brethren sit down beside him, and rock to and fro, and sing dismal monosyllabic chants till the devils fly away. It is a patient devil that can linger long in the neighborhood of an Eskimo singing, and it is a doubly patient white man. The night is memorable, even among the many memorable experiences of ours in the far North, when Kuku, one of our Eskimo hunters, ate some canned tomatoes, and they disagreed with him. We were encamped in a tent at the head of McCormick Bay. Kuku's 'Ah-ah' (I am in pain) arrived soon after supper, and he promptly seated himself on the ground, clasped his hands across his stomach, and sent forth in a minor key a wail of sadness. All my medicines were at headquarters twenty miles away, so there was nothing to do but let him cure himself in his own way. He rocked forward and backward, more and more vehemently, and his tones grew intense with pathos. At first we were amused and made bets as to his powers of endurance, but after an hour or so the situation

ceased to be ludicrous. By this time he was in full blast, swaying with a regularity and swing that would have brought wonders of speed out of a boat had he been handling an oar, and singing his chant in tones that must have been audible half a mile away in the stillness of Greenland.

"No one had the heart to tell him to keep quiet. At bedtime we turned into our sleeping-bags and drew the flaps over our ears, but that did no good. The regular 'Ai-yi-yi-i-yah, ai-yi-yi-i-yah!' penetrated the heavy reindeer skin about as freely as it did the outside air. That was an unhappy night. . . .

"So much for the only therapeutic agency known to the Eskimos. They neither set broken bones, nor give medicines; they do nothing but sing. And against diseases that they do not understand, they have not even that remedy. If a man is ill with a mysterious disease; if he contracts pneumonia, for instance, or if he breaks his leg and gangrene sets in, so that he is evidently about to die, then he is beset by a malignant kind of devil, and his vicinity is not wholesome for other Eskimos. They throw within his reach enough raw meat to sustain him for the length of time he seems likely to live, and leave him to fight the evil powers alone. If he dies at once he is fortunate; if his life outlasts his provisions he starves miserably, for no one will approach to bring him more food.

"It is entirely possible, however, that by the grace of Turnahuchsua, the all-permeating one, he may be relieved of the fiends and be welcomed cautiously back among his fellow-men—that is, if his illness has occurred in a tent, not a stone-igloo. If he lies stricken, being in a stone-igloo, his chances of seeing the world again are small indeed; for over every opening in the hut are piled huge rocks to keep the foxes from devouring him after death. It is of small account that, if he should recover his health, egress from his tomb would be impossible, and he would starve. . . .

"When a man or woman dies, leaving a child under three years of age, the child is strangled with a sealskin thong. It is not a deed of cruelty nor heartlessness; the lonely parent is most often in the depths of anguish longing for her little one. But instant death is the best thing that can come to an Eskimo baby if it loses one of its parents. Two people are necessary, in a land where nothing alive, either animal or vegetable, is to be seen for months at a time, to support a family. There must be a father to kill seal, and a mother to foster the baby till it is old enough to care for itself. The Eskimos, one and all, deplore the custom, but it has descended to them from their ancestors, and they see how necessary it is. A woman who has had thus to kill her offspring is an object of pity and consideration to all the tribe. We were beset by a crowd of excited, jabbering women one day in Spring at Redcliffe House, our headquarters, when we inadvertently asked Krayhu what had become of her three-year-old baby, whom we had seen during a previous visit of hers with us early in the Fall. 'You must not ask that; it is not good,' they exclaimed. Unfortunately their warning came too late. Poor Krayhu turned away and burst into tears, and it was some days before she could be quite at her ease in our presence."

It is not generally known that the Eskimos sometimes practice cannibalism; but Mr. Cook asserts that in desperate straits they eat the very young or the old and useless people; but they do so only when impelled by force of circumstances, not at all because



ADMIRAL HENRY ERBEN.



CAPTAIN ALFRED MAHAN.

of any ferocity of nature, their dispositions being "sweet and childlike." The writer continues:

"It may interest some one to know the chief causes of death in Greenland. Inflammatory rheumatism and the ailments consequent to it are the principal fatal diseases. The treacherous kayak, most unstable of all craft afloat, sends under the sea to the Kokoia much prey, and walrus and the great bearded seal dispatch more. Many women die in giving birth to children, an ordeal they must undergo entirely by themselves, in an igloo deserted by all their companions. In northern Greenland there are few germs of disease, no consumption, no dyspepsia, except when they eat American food, few nervous diseases except those that are due to the absence of sunlight during the four months of constant darkness. Suicide, a product of modern civilization, is never resorted to. An ordinary coryza is never encountered in the Arctic climate. And it is not often that an Eskimo succumbs to the cold. He is provided, like the seals and whales, with a warm layer of blubber under his skin."

"But death in its few forms is constantly present among the Eskimos; it is so common that they have learned not to fear it, though they do not disregard it. An Eskimo fifty years old is a very aged man; at sixty he is a patriarch. But he rarely attains so advanced an age."

MUTILATING WASHINGTON'S FIGURE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S figure is one of the very few which have been erected in Westminster Abbey with any other purpose than to do honor to the memory of him who is represented. It does not appear that his presence among England's noble dead resulted from any attempt to reflect either honor or dishonor on his memory. He stands there simply as one of the two principal figures on the tablet erected to commemorate the death of the unfortunate Major André. But even so it appears that his presence is at times resented by some impulsive Briton, judging from the following story in *The Pall Mall Magazine*:

"Forty odd years after his execution, the remains of Major André were removed from their place of interment at Tappan to Westminster Abbey, and a marble tablet, ornamented with a group of figures, was raised above them. In this group, two personages are conspicuous: one is André, apparently waving a farewell to his British companions in the distance; the other is George Washington, seemingly refusing an entreaty for the prisoner's release. Few people know that the Father of the American Republic stands thus in effigy in Westminster Abbey, and, probably, still fewer are aware that occasionally his head is knocked off by some fervent Briton who resents the intrusion of so distinguished a rebel among England's loyal dead. A glance shows that Washington's head has been freshly replaced, and the information is given that the last of these emphatic vindications of Saratoga, 'the field of the grounded arms,' occurred a dozen years ago.

"It is striking to find that, on both sides of the Atlantic, despite the protestations of friendship of these later days, the memories that hang about this incident of André's death are still intensely bitter. Fourteen years ago, Cyrus Field, an American of wide reputation, erected a monument to André on the spot where he died, bearing a inscription composed by the late Dean Stanley. One night, a few months after, this shaft was overthrown with dynamite. There was nothing in the words it bore intended to ruffle American sensibility; nor, probably, would this slight memorial of a brave man's last moments have been molested had it been raised by English hands. The offense lay in that an American, in the year 1880, should commemorate with graven eulogy the enemy who, in 1780, came within a hair's-breadth of overturning the embryo American Commonwealth. Public antipathy to the prostrate plinth was not lessened when Mr. Field caused it to be restored to the perpendicular; and but a few weeks elapsed before a violent explosion again startled the neighboring village from its slumber, and daylight revealed the objectionable stone blown to such fragments as to preclude its further restoration. It is a coincidence that the destruction of André's monument in America and the latest breaking off of Washington's head in Westminster Abbey should have happened during the same year."

Lieutenant Greely on Present Polar Expeditions.—Three expeditions are now in progress to penetrate the Arctic Circle, and writing of these and their chances of success, Lieut. A. W. Greely says, in *McClure's Magazine*:

"Without doubt the most interesting and promising of the present Polar expeditions is that led by Mr. Walter Wellman, of Washington. The route and plan followed by Mr. Wellman are integral parts of the scheme advanced by Parry in his letter to Sir John Barrow, November 25, 1845. Parry proposed wintering in a ship, whence he would, with a sledge party, leave the north of Spitzbergen 'in the course of the month of April, when the ice would present one hard, unbroken surface, over which it would not be difficult to make good thirty miles per day. At this season the ice would probably be stationary. The intention would be to complete the enterprise in the month of May, before any disruption of the ice or any material softening of the surface had taken place.' Wellman, however, eliminates what the writer thinks to be the most promising idea, a wintering ship, whereby, an opportunity would be afforded, during two seasons, of stretching far to the northward in the ship, should the season prove favorable.

"With three other Americans as scientific assistants, and ten picked Norwegian sailors, Wellman was to leave Tromsö early in May, 1894, for Dane's Island, about 79° 45' North, off the northwest coast of Spitzbergen. Wellman's steamer will not stop at Dane's Island on its outward voyage, but will push northward to the margin of the impenetrable ice-pack, upon the surface of which will be landed the traveling party, with boats, sledges, dogs, and accouterments. The steamer then returns to its selected haven at Dane's Island, where food and fuel are to be landed and a house erected. The plan further contemplates the return of the exploring party to Spitzbergen about the middle of September, whence the whaling steamer should bring them to Tromsö or Hammerfest by the middle of October.

"The writer has always held this to be the most promising route by which to obtain a very high latitude, but he has thought that success must be the result of chance rather than of effort. No vessel that was ever built could penetrate the ice-floes, and no body of men could ever hope to reach the ice-floes to the northward of the eighty-third parallel, to the north of Spitzbergen, under ordinary ice conditions. With favoring ice and wind, however, any well-found steam whaler would reach the limits of the loose and disintegrating ice, whether it be in latitude 84° or 87°. That such favoring conditions occasionally occur is susceptible of little doubt, as instanced by the experience of Scoresby in 1806, when he reached 81° 30' North, 19° East, in a sailing-vessel, and of the Swedish expedition under Nordenskiöld which reached 81° 42' in 1868.

"It is quite well settled that the Antarctic ice-barrier, as observed first by Wilkes and Ross, and later by Nares and Carpenter, is the margin of a polar ice-cap, whose thickness is about two thousand feet at its edge.

"The presence of floebergs, or paleocystic icebergs, in the Arctic Sea indicates, then, a North Polar ice-cap, and no doubt exists in my mind that the neighborhood of the North Pole is occupied by an ice-covered land, over which it is probable that the feet of man will never tread, until flying-machines or dirigible balloons are successfully operated."

A Tragedy in Plaster.—Close by the harbor [of Algiers] stand the Museum and the late Cardinal Lavigerie's house, almost side by side. In the former are many most interesting curios; but perhaps the most absorbing of all is what appears to be the cast of a distorted human figure, and under it the name Geromino and the date 1567. To this cast is attached the saddest of many sad stories. In that year, during the Moorish occupation of Spain, the invaders captured a young Christian named Geromino. He was told either to abjure his Christianity or to prepare for death. Choosing the latter, he was bound hand and foot, and laid on a large hollow stone, and with a hideous invention of cruelty, hot plaster was poured over his shrinking, quivering flesh, till nothing but the indistinct outline of a figure was left to tell of the brave young heart beneath. Hundreds of years afterward, for his story was not forgotten, the stone was discovered, and a cast taken in the mould formed where once had been his body. When the plaster was broken, a perfect reproduction of his dying struggles was found; and to-day the twisting, writhing figure in the Museum at Algiers testifies in mute eloquence to the tragedy of 1567.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Stocks.

The most noticeable feature of the Stock Market was the decline in the bankrupt stocks undergoing or awaiting reorganization. It is the sales of these stocks by foreign holders which accounts for much of our gold export. Atchison fell 2% with sales of 30,528 shares, Union Pacific fell 3%, the sales being 32,130 shares, while Reading, St. Paul, and Missouri Pacific experienced a similar decline. These stocks are largely held abroad, and it is noticeable that the sales of these six amounted to more shares than the sales of all the other railroad stocks taken together. The volume of domestic business as represented by railway traffic is 22 per cent. less than last year, as appears from *Dun's Review*, and with this showing the bears can hardly fail to retain a good hold on the market. The total transactions in stocks of all classes amounted to a little more than 678,000 shares, of which sugar contributed about one-fifth.

The Banks.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed a decrease of \$21,200 in the surplus of reserve above legal requirements, the excess now standing at \$76,355,375. As viewed by the banks, the unsatisfactory feature of the statement was in the fact that the average deposits increased more than the expansion in loans, deposits increasing \$3,152,800, and loans expanding \$2,549,800. There was about the expected increase in holdings of actual money; legal tenders increasing \$2,103,700, and specie decreasing \$1,426,700, or about the amount of the gold furnished by banks to exporters up to Friday in order to relieve the Treasury. Circulation decreased \$83,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

	June 23.	June 16.	Decrease.
Loans.....	\$468,283,400	\$465,733,600	*\$2,549,800
Specie.....	98,462,900	99,889,600	1,426,700
Legal tenders. 121,301,600	119,107,900	*2,193,700	
Deposits.....	573,626,500	570,483,700	*3,152,800
Circulation....	9,739,600	9,823,000	-\$84,400

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:			
Specie.....	\$98,462,900	\$99,889,600	\$2,549,800
Legal tenders. 121,301,600	119,107,900	*2,193,700	
Total res've. \$219,764,500	\$218,997,500	*\$767,000	
Reserve req'd			
ag't dep'ts 143,409,125	142,620,925	*\$788,200	
Surp's res've \$76,355,375	\$76,376,575	\$21,200	

* Increase.

The Treasury.

The drain upon the Sub-Treasury for gold for export during the last week amounted to \$6,630,000, but as indicated in our last week's report the leading banks came to the rescue. They furnished \$3,490,000 to the Sub-Treasury on Saturday, and it is expected that the balance will be made good to-day (Monday). This is the result of a conference of the presidents of some of the banks holding the largest amount of gold, who not only decided for themselves to aid the Treasury officials in their difficulties, but invited the corporation of all the banks in the city in a letter naming the proportion which would fall to each bank. The banks are under no obligation whatever in the matter, but it is taken for granted that all will cooperate cordially. The method which it is interested to pursue is to allow the Sub-Treasury to make the disbursements as usual, the banks to reimburse the drain from week to week by assessment upon themselves. As would naturally be expected, the action of the banks, in turning in so large an amount of gold on Saturday, produced a feeling of great relief among the Treasury officials, for it is now clearly realized that the steady diminution of gold-reserve in the Treasury, in face of the immense volume of paper for which the Government is responsible, along with the known sentiment of many Republicans in favor of the rehabilitation of silver, has led to a general distrust of American securities in England and on the Continent, which has led to forced sales and a gradual withdrawal from investment in American securities. There is, however, a disposition to regard the worst as over, and to hope that the

action of the banks in supporting the Treasury will result in tiding us over the difficulty from this source. The total gold exports of the week, including \$500,000 from Boston, amounted to \$8,230,000. This is the largest export ever made in one week.

State of Trade.

According to Bradstreet's summary of its Special Telegrams, there are indications of moderate improvements in various lines, and in enough instances to render the fact of some significance. A favorable feature is the settlement of the soft-coal strike, which alone will provide for the return of 300,000 bread-winners to the ranks of industry.

CHESS.

The Steinitz-Lasker Games.

LASKER.	STEINITZ.	LASKER.	STEINITZ.
<i>White.</i>			
1 P-K ₄	P-K ₄	27 B x Kt	B P x B
2 Kt-K ₃	Kt-Q B ₃	28 R-R ₄	P-R ₄
3 B-K ₅	P-Q ₃	29 B-Kt ₅	R-Q ₃
4 P-Q ₄	B-Q ₂	30 P x P	Q x P
5 Kt-B ₃	Kt-K-K ₂	31 Q-B ₃	Q x Q
6 B-B ₄	P x P	32 P x Q	R-K ₇
7 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	33 B-B	R x B P
8 Q x Kt	Kt-B ₃	34 R x R	R-Q ₈ ch
9 Q-K ₃	B-K ₃	35 K-Kt ₂	B x R
10 Kt-Q ₅	B-K ₂	36 K x B	R x B
11 B-Q ₂	Castles	37 K-Kt ₃	P-Kt ₃
12 Castles	Kt-K ₄	38 R-Q ₄	R-B ₇
13 B-K ₃	B x Kt	39 R-Q ₈ ch	K-R ₂
14 B x B	P-Q B ₃	40 R-Q Kt ₈	R x Kt P
15 B-K ₃	Kt-Q ₂	41 R-R ₈	P-K Kt ₄
16 Q-R-Q	P-Q R ₄	42 R x P	P-R 5 ch
17 P-Q B ₃	P-R ₅	43 K-R ₃	R-K B ₇
18 B-B ₂	R-K	44 R-Kt ₄	R x B P ch
19 Q-R ₃	Kt-B	45 K-Kt ₄	R x P
20 B-K ₃	Q-R ₄	46 R x P	R-R ₇
21 P-Q R ₃	Q-Q Kt ₄	47 K x P	R x P
22 B-B	Q-R-Q	48 R-Kt ₃	R-R ₈
23 R-Q ₄	P-Q ₄	49 R-Q B ₃	P-R 6
24 P x P	B-B ₄	50 K-Kt ₄	Adjourned.
25 R-KB ₄	Kt-Kt ₃		
26 P-B ₄	Q-R ₃		

LASKER'S RECORD.

TOURNAMENTS.			
WON.	LOST.	DRAWN.	GAMES.
Amsterdam, 1889.....	5	1	2
Berlin, 1890.....	5	1	1
Graz, 1890.....	3	1	2
London, 1892.....	8	1	2
London, 1892.....	5	0	3
New York, 1893.....	13	0	0
	39	4	10

MATCHES.

Opponent.	Bardleben.	Berlin, 1889.	2	1	1
Mieses.	Leipzig, 1890.	5	0	3	
Bird.	Manchester, 1890	7	2	3	
Miniat.	Manchester, 1890	3	0	2	
Englisch.	Vienna, 1890.	2	0	3	
Lee.	London, 1891	1	0	1	
Blackburne.	London, 1892	6	0	4	
Bird.	London, 1892	5	0	0	
Showalter,	Kokomo, Ind., 1893.	6	2	1	
Ettlinger.	New York, 1893.	5	0	0	
Steinitz.	New York, Philadelphia, Montreal.	10	5	4	
		52	10	22	

SERIES OF GAMES.

Ettlinger.	New York, 1892.	2	0	0
Delmar.	New York, 1892.	2	0	1
J. W. Baird.	New York, 1892.	3	0	0
G. W. Baird.	New York, 1892.	3	0	0
J. S. Ryan.	New York, 1892.	3	0	0
J. M. Hanham.	New York, 1892.	5	0	0
Dr. Isaacson.	New York, 1892.	3	0	0
Dr. Simonson.	New York, 1892.	2	1	0
H. B. Hodges.	New York, 1892.	2	1	0
De Visser.	Brooklyn, 1893.	2	0	0
P. Richardson.	Brooklyn, 1893.	0	0	1
Blackmar.	Brooklyn, 1893.	2	0	0
H. Voight.	Phila., 1893.	1	1	0
W. B. Shipley.	Phila., 1893.	2	0	0
A. Robinson.	Phila., 1893.	2	0	0
R. Martinez.	Phila., 1893.	2	0	0
G. Reichelheim.	Phila., 1893.	2	0	0
Sefior Golmayo.	Havana, 1893.	2	0	1
Sefior Vasquez.	Havana, 1893.	3	0	0
		43	3	3

That "learned trifler," Twiss, quotes the following in his work on "Chess" (1787), from Olaus Magnus' "History of the Goths, Swedes and Vandals," in Latin, A. D. 1555: "It is the custom amongst the most illustrious Goths and Swedes, when they would honestly marry their daughters, to prove the disposition of the suitors that come

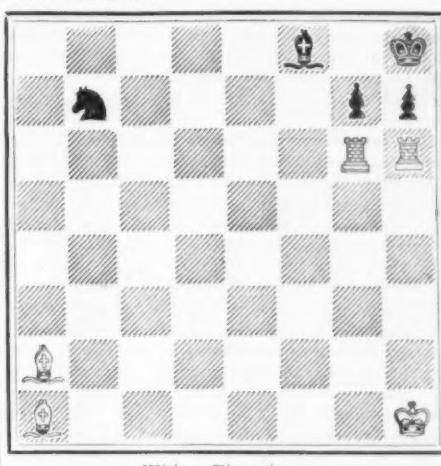
to them, and to know their passions especially by playing with them at tables or chess. For at these games their anger, love, perverseness, covetousness, dulness, idleness and many more mad pranks, passions and notions of their minds, and the forces and properties of their fortunes are used to be seen: as whether the wooer be rudely disposed, that he will indiscreetly rejoice, and suddenly triumph when he wins; or whether when he is wronged he can patiently endure it, and wisely put it off."

PROBLEM NO. 14.

BY P. NIELSEN, OF COPENHAGEN.

Black—Five pieces.

K on K R sq; B on K B sq; Kt on Q Kt 2; Ps on K Kt 2 and K R 2.



White—Five pieces.

K on K R sq; R on K Kt 6 and K R 6; Bs on Q R sq and Q R 2.

White mates in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 14.

White.	Black
1 Q-Q sq	K-Q 4
2 Q-Kt 3	mate.
1 B x R	
2 B-Kt 3	mate.
1 K-Q 6	
2 Q-K B sq mate.	
1 P-Kt 6	
2 Q x P mate.	
1 P-Q 4	
2 Q-Kt 3	mate.

Correct solution by F. B. Osgood, Upper Conway, N. H., and J. F. Morton, Jr., Boston.

A correspondent to *The New York Sun* says: One reason that chess has been a favorite game with Jews is that strict observers of the orthodox laws of Jewish religion were prohibited from enjoying games of chance like cards and dice, played for a stake, while chess, an intellectual pastime usually played only for the honor of victory, appears to be morally irreproachable. Several passages in medieval Jewish literature mention chess in a rather friendly way. The "Schulchan Aruch," chapter 328, states distinctly that chess-playing is permitted on Sabbath-day. One of the old Jewish legends speaks of a young boy, the son of a famous rabbi, kidnapped during an anti-Jewish riot, brought up as a Catholic priest and eventually elected Pope. The story goes on to tell how a clever move on the chess-board revealed his identity to his aged father.

A Successful Institution.

There has for a long time existed a notion that the person who desired to enter seriously into the study of music must needs go abroad. The fallacy of the notion is proven by the record attained by the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston. This is the institution founded and for many years conducted by the late Dr. Tourjee, and for the completeness of its system of instruction and the individual ability of its professors, it rivals the best Conservatories in the world.

The interest in it on the part of some of the wealthy friends of the school is attested by the fact that through various gifts and bequests many scholarships are maintained which afford help to deserving and talented pupils. The country is indebted to the New England Conservatory for many brilliant vocalists and instrumentalists whose artistic work has made them famous.

LEGAL.

The Rights of Drivers and Motormen.

The rights and duties of the drivers of vehicles and the manager of an electric car as respecting each other were fixed recently, by a decision of the full bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the case of Alexander Ellis against the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company.

Mr. Ellis, August 11, 1889, was riding in a buggy with his daughter along Beach Street, Lynn, when his horse became frightened at the sound of the motor and continued sounding of the gong of an electric car, and ran away, throwing Mr. Ellis and his daughter from the carriage. The evidence tended to show that the electric car was 100 feet away when the animal first took fright, and that the motorman continued to sound his gong. The defendant contended that it was not negligence on his part to sound the gong, but rather a duty which is owed to pedestrians and other travelers on the streets.

The Court, however, said: "It is a well-known fact that most horses are frightened at their first view of a moving electric car, especially if they encounter it in a quiet place away from the distracting noises of a busy city street. It is only by careful training and a frequent repetition of the experience that they acquire courage to meet and pass a car on a narrow street without excitement. The rights of the driver of a horse and manager of an electric car under such circumstances are equal. Each may use the street, and each must use it with a reasonable regard for the safety and convenience of the other. The motorman is supposed to know that his car is likely to frighten horses that are unaccustomed to the sight of such vehicles, while most horses are easily taught, after a while, to pass without fear. It is his duty, if he sees a horse in the street before him that is greatly frightened at the car, so as to endanger his driver or other persons in the street, to do what he reasonably can in the management of his car to diminish the fright of the horse, and it is also his duty in running the car to look out and see whether, by frightening horses or otherwise, he is putting in peril other persons lawfully using the street, on foot or with teams. Of course, the owners and drivers of horses are required at the same time to use care in proportion to the danger to which they are exposed. The defendant's exceptions are overruled, and accordingly the verdict of \$2,000 for the plaintiff is sustained."—*The American Lawyer, New York, June.*

Real-Estate Agent's Commission.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has just rendered a decision that is important to real-estate brokers all over the country. It is as follows:

"When a real-estate agent has a right to commission.—Where a real estate-agent contracts with a land-owner for a commission for the sale of his land, in order to recover for his services he must produce to the owner a purchaser ready, willing and able to buy upon the terms proposed; but if the purchaser is only willing to make an option contract, and prefers under such a contract, as he has a right to do, to forfeit a small sum paid upon the execution of the contract, rather than to accept the property, and the contract is thereby annulled, the real-estate agent cannot recover his commission, as if an actual sale had been made or agreed upon."

The case in question was that of *Aigler v. Carpenter Land Co.*, in the Supreme Court of Kansas, and is reported 33 Pac. Rep., 593.

Homestead—Debt—Exemption.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals held, in the recent case of *Cooper v. Arnet et al.*, that the levy of an execution upon land which has been sold by the debtor in good faith gives the creditor no lien upon the land or upon the unpaid purchase-

Impaired Digestion.

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money due by the purchaser; that the purchaser, not being restrained, has the right, notwithstanding such a levy, to pay the money to the debtor; and that where a debtor owning land worth more than \$1,000, out of which he is entitled to the exemption of a homestead, sells it and invests \$1,000 of the proceeds in another homestead, applying the surplus to the payment of his debts, he has the right to the exemption of the new original homestead as against debts as to which the original homestead was exempt.

Judges' Wills.

The London Law Journal publishes Sir James Stephen's last will at length. It is not long. Here it is: "This is my last will. I give all my property to my wife, whom I appoint sole executrix." *The Law Journal* says this is the shortest will ever made by a judge, and Lord Mansfield comes next, who disposed of his estate, amounting to half a million pounds, on half a sheet of notepaper. After a few specific legacies, he gave the rest to his nephew as follows: "Those who are dearest and nearest to me best know how to manage and improve, and ultimately, in their turn, to divide and subdivide the good things of this world, which I commit to their care, according to events and contingencies which it is impossible for me to foresee or trace through all the mazy labyrinths of time and chance."

The Will of Mrs. Brown-Sequard.

The application for probate in England of the will of the wife of Dr. Brown-Sequard, the Paris physician, called forth an interesting decision in the English High Court of Justice as to alienation of citizenship. Mrs. Brown-Sequard was of English birth and married, in Paris, an Englishman who was domiciled in France. After her first husband's death, she was married to Brown-Sequard, who was also of English birth, but who became a naturalized Frenchman a year after the marriage. Mrs. Brown-Sequard died a few months before her husband. She had made a will in the English form while on a visit to England in 1880. According to the English law, the wife became a Frenchwoman as soon as her husband became a naturalized Frenchman, but by the French law she remained an Englishwoman. The will was not in accordance with the requirements of French law, but the French court would give effect to it as the will of an Englishwoman made in England. The English High Court admitted the will to probate, as it was duly executed according to English law, and would be regarded by the French court as valid, though one tribunal would be bound to consider her as an Englishwoman and the other a Frenchwoman.

FOREIGN BREVITIES.

CLAUDE: "I would not marry a girl who is not self-sacrificing."

MARIE: "The girl who marries you, will be."—*Journal Amusante, Paris.*

ELDERLY SPINSTER: "This picture is a portrait of myself at the age of seventeen."

HER DEAREST FRIEND: "Ah, indeed? Painted by one of the Old Masters, I presume."—*Journal Amusante, Paris.*

MULLER: "All the fishes in the city-pond are suffering from alcoholism."

SCHULZE: "How is that possible?"

MULLER: "Old Boozy fell into it the other night, and it took nearly a quarter of an hour to rescue him."—*Bombe, Vienna.*

DUN (to Smith, who has just paid an old debt): "There are still ten marks wanting, sir."

SMITH: "Oh, I retain them as your share of my house-rent. During the last month you have occupied the hall every day."—*Figaro, Vienna.*

MISS DUMLEY: "Who are the Orleanists of which there is so much talk in France?"

MRS. RAMSBOTHAM: "The descendants of the Maid of Orleans, I presume."—*Fun, London.*

FIRST CLUBMAN: "Why do Mrs. Muller and Mrs. Meyer hate each other so terribly?"

SECOND CLUBMAN: "Because both are women."—*Ulk, Berlin.*

Current Events.**Monday, June 18.**

The last two schedules of the Tariff proper are disposed of by the Senate, and the free-list is reached; an amendment by Mr. Hill for free coal is defeated. . . . The House takes up the Hatch Anti-Options Bill. . . . Miners return to work in many of the coal-districts. . . . The Alabama miners vote to continue the strike. . . . The examination of Senators is continued by the Senate Committee. . . .

At a meeting of English Lords, a large sum of money is voted for a campaign against Welsh disestablishment. . . . The King of Belgium is said to be willing to submit the dispute about the Anglo-Belgian agreement to an international conference.

Tuesday, June 19.

Rapid progress is made in the Senate with the free-list of the Tariff Bill; the administrative features of the Bill may be dropped. . . . The Anti-Options Bill is discussed in the House. . . . The Senate Investigation Committee concludes its work for the present. . . . Many mines are reopened in Ohio. . . . Miners in Western Pennsylvania threaten violence again. . . . The Treasury gold-reserve falls to \$60,000,000; bank-presidents decide to furnish their own gold for export.

It is reported that Sir William Harcourt, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, is about to retire. . . . The British Ambassador in Berlin, Sir Edward Malet, is reported to have resigned on account of differences between his Government and Emperor William.

Wednesday, June 20.

The Senate finishes the consideration of the free-list of the Tariff Bill; salt remains on the free-list. . . . The debate on the Anti-Options Bill is continued in the House. . . . The California Republicans nominate M. W. Estee for Governor, and declare for free coinage of silver and woman-suffrage. . . . Pension Commissioner Lachren estimates a surplus of \$25,000,000 on account of pensions for the year. . . . Miners are gradually returning to work.

The Anti-Lords Conference is opened in Leeds, and resolutions are adopted demanding the abolition of the veto power of the Lords. . . . Pope Leo XIII., in his Jubilee Encyclical, exhorts all men to return to the Church of Rome.

Thursday, June 21.

The income-tax section of the Tariff Bill is reached; Senators Hill, Hoar, and Higgins oppose the tax. . . . In the House, the debate on the Anti-Options Bill is continued. . . . The Senate Investigating Committee reports to the Senate the contumacy of Messrs. Havemeyer and Seales; a minority report is filed dissenting from the majority. . . . Pennsylvania militia is ordered to Jefferson County, where miners are rioting and threatening to use dynamite. . . . Miners are returning to work in various places.

The Hungarian House of Magnates at last passes the Civil Marriage Bill by a majority of 4. . . . Mr. Gladstone declines to be a candidate for Parliament at the next general election. . . . The French Chamber of Deputies discusses the Government's treatment of Professors in State colleges, who hold Socialist views; the Cabinet is sustained. . . . Tokio is visited by an earthquake; the missionaries are safe.

Friday, June 22.

The Senate discusses the Income-Tax, but no vote is reached; incomes above \$3,000 to be taxed under an adopted amendment. . . . The House passes the Anti-Options Bill by a vote of 150 to 87. . . . The miners are returning to work. . . . The militia is in control of the situation in Jefferson County, Pa. . . . The American Railway Union declares a boycott upon all Pullman cars, unless the company consents to arbitrate the differences with its striking employees.

A mine is reported to have been discovered in the Memorial Church at Borki, which the Czar expected to visit shortly; the Czar abandons the proposed trip to Central Asia. . . . Japanese troops are landed in Corea.

Saturday, June 23.

The Senate debates the Income Tax; several amendments by Senator Hill are voted down, and the limit of exemption is restored to \$4,000. . . . The House begins the consideration of the General Deficiency Bill. . . . Adjutant-General Tarsney, of Colorado, is tarred and feathered by masked men at Colorado Springs, Colo.; he represented Governor Waite in the miners' strike. . . . Western railroads are not alarmed over the proposed boycott of Pullman cars.

A protocol is signed in Berlin by which the Congo dispute between England and Germany is settled. . . . The Duchess of York is delivered of a son.

Sunday, June 24.

President Carnot, of France, is assassinated by a young Italian, who is believed to be an Anarchist, while visiting the Lyons Exhibition; intense excitement prevails both in Lyons and Paris. . . . Two hundred and fifty-one lives are lost by a mine-explosion in Wales.

Prof. Totten of Yale College

writes as follows: On page 228, volume 7, of the work entitled "Our Race,"

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